### Sheriff's Sale.

KENNEBEC SS. Taken on execution, wherein arles B. Gilman of Waterville, in the county of nnebec, is creditor, and Anna K. Gilman of the y of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, and State New York is debtor, and will be sold by public ction on Monday, the seventh day of September, D. 1891, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the ice of Heath & Tuell, in Augusta, in said county Kennebec, the following described real estate, d all the right, title and interest which the said na K. Gilman has in and to the same, or had on e tenth day of August, A. D. 1888, the time when same was attached on the writ in the same suit, wit: a certain parcel of land in said Waterville, scribed as one-half Summer street land, divided Summer street lot, and bounded north by land of H. and T. W. Kimball; east by land of L. E. ayer and H. G. H. Pulsifer in part and in part by e Moore lot on Plains; south by Grove street, and e Grove cemetery lot; and west by land of sse R. Mathews and Summer street.

August 6, 1891. WM. H. LIBBY, *Deputy Sheriff.*

### Sheriff's Sale.

KENNEBEC SS. Taken on Execution, wherein arles B. Gilman of Waterville in the County of nnebec, is creditor, and Anna K. Gilman of the y of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State New York, is debtor; and will be sold by public ction on Monday, the seventh day of September, D. 1891, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the ice of Heath & Tuell in Augusta, in said County Kennebec, the following described real estate, d all the right, title and interest which the said na K. Gilman has in and to the same, or had on tenth day of August, A. D. 1888, the time when same was attached on the writ in the same suit, wit: All of said debtor's interest in the real tead of the late Nathaniel Gilman and Joanna B. lman as heir at law or as devise under the will of id Joanna B. Gilman, situated on Silver Street d Spring Street in said Waterville and being the me premises described by the commissioners in e assignment of dower to said Joanna B. Gilman, d recorded in the Kennebec Register of Deeds, ok 307, Page 204, reference hereto being made for fuller description of said premises.

August 3, 1891. WM. H. LIBBY, *Deputy Sheriff.* 3t39

### Sheriff's Sale.

KENNEBEC SS. Taken on execution, wherein arles B. Gilman of Waterville, in the county of nnebec, is creditor, and Anna K. Gilman of the y of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, and State New York, is debtor, and will be sold by public ction on Monday, the seventh day of September, D. 1891, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the ice of Heath & Tuell in Augusta, in said county Kennebec, the following described real estate, d all the right, title and interest which the said na K. Gilman has in and to the same, or had on e tenth day of August, A. D. 1888, the time when same was attached on the writ in the same suit, wit: A certain lot of land and the buildings ereon, situated on the west side of Main street, in d Waterville, bounded and described as follows: unded northerly by land of Charles M. Barrell; sterly by Main street; southerly by the store and now or formerly belonging to Theophilus Gil- an, and westerly by land of Charles B. Gilman.

July 3, 1891. WM. H. LIBBY, *Deputy Sheriff.* 3t39

### Sheriff's Sale.

KENNEBEC SS. Taken on execution, wherein arles B. Gilman of Waterville, in the county of nnebec, is creditor, and Anna K. Gilman of the y of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of w York, is debtor; and will be sold by public ction on Monday, the seventh day of September, D. 1891, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the ice of Heath & Tuell in Augusta, in said county Kennebec, the following described real estate, d all the right, title and interest which the said na K. Gilman has in and to the same, or had on e tenth day of August, A. D. 1888, the time when same was attached on the writ in the same suit, wit: A certain lot of land lying in said Water- le: Bounded northerly by land of Charles B. lman; easterly by a road leading from Silver reet to Temple street; southerly by land of Frazier lman and Spring street; westerly by land of Sarah Cote and land formerly owned by I. J. Halde, d by the easterly line of said Halde's land, ex- nded northerly direct to the southwesterly corner land of Charles B. Gilman.

July 3, 1891. WM. H. LIBBY, *Deputy Sheriff.* 3t39

### Sheriff's Sale.

KENNEBEC SS. Taken on execution, wherein arles B. Gilman of Waterville, in the county of nnebec, is creditor, and Anna K. Gilman of the y of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State New York, is debtor; and will be sold by public ction on Monday, the seventh day of September, D. 1891, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the fice of Heath & Tuell in Augusta, in said county Kennebec, the following described real estate, d all the right, title and interest which the said na K. Gilman has in and to the same, or had on e tenth day of August, 1888, the time when the same was attached on the writ in the same suit, it: A certain lot of land situated in Oakland in id Kennebec county, bounded and described as llows: Bounded on the north by land of Henry horey; westerly by land of Jerome Wilson; easter- by the second Rangeway, so called; southerly by d supposed to be owned by Alfred Winslow and ons, being the wood lot set off to the said debtor rom estate of Nathaniel Gilman, and numbered irty.

July 3, 1891. WM. H. LIBBY, *Deputy Sheriff.* 3t39

### Commissioners' Notice.

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the udge of Probate for Kennebec County, to receive d examine the claims of creditors against the es- te of BERIAH WARD, late of Sidney, deceased, presented insolvent, give notice that six onths from the 13th day of April, 1891, are al- wed for said creditors to present and prove their aims, and that they will be in session for the pur- se of receiving said claims and proof, at the fice of S. & L. Titcomb in Augusta, at 9 o'clock the forenoon of each day, on Saturday the 5th y of September, and on Saturday the 3d day of tober, next.

LENDALL TITCOMB, } *Commissioners.*
LESLIE C. CORNISH, }

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of ly, 1891.*

. W. WHITEHOUSE, Administrator on the tate of JANET WOODWARD, late of Augusta, in d county, deceased, having presented his first ac- nt of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three eeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of gust next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper inted in Augusta, that all persons interested may tend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at gusta, and show cause, if any, why the same ould not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 39*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 91.*

MARTHA E. MOODY, Administratrix on the tate of C. F. MOODY, late of Windsor, in said unty, deceased, having presented her first account administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three eeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of gust next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper inted in Augusta, that all persons interested may tend at a Probate Court then to be held at Au- sta, and show cause, if any, why the same should t be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 39*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 91.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be e last will and testament of ANNIE E. GAGE, late Benton, in said county, deceased, having en presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three eeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of gust next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper inted in Augusta, that all persons interested may tend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Au- sta, and show cause, if any, why the said instru- ent should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 39*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 91.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be e last will and testament of APPLETON W. GAHAN, of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having en presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three eeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of gust next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper inted in Augusta, that all persons interested may tend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Au- sta, and show cause, if any, why the said in- rument should not be proved, approved and al- wed, as the last will and testament of the said de- ased. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 39*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscrib- er has been duly appointed Administrator on e estate of MARY E. CREAN, late of Augusta, the County of Kennebec, deceased, intes- e, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as e law directs: All persons, therefore, having de- ands against the estate of said deceased, are desired exhibit the same for settlement; and all in- bted to said estate are requested to make imme- ate payment to JOHN E. CREAN.

July 27, 1891. 39*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscrib- er has been duly appointed Administrator th will annexed, on the estate of GEORGE B. HITTIER, late of Vienna, in the county of Kenne- c, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that ust by giving bond as the law directs: All per- ns, therefore, having demands against the estate said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for ttlement; and all indebted to said estate are re- ested to make immediate payment to

July 27, 1891. 39* HIRAM N. WHITTIER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscrib- er has been duly appointed Administrator th will annexed, on the estate of LOIS R. EAR, late of Litchfield, in the county of nnebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken at trust by giving bond as the law directs: l persons, therefore, having demands against e estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit e same for settlement; and all indebted to said tate are requested to make immediate payment SAMUEL SMITH.

July 27, 1891. 39*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 91.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be e last will and testament of TABOR LYON, late Manchester, in said county, deceased, having en presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three eeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of gust next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper inted in Augusta, that all persons interested may tend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at ugusta, and show cause, if any, why the said strument should not be proved, approved and owed, as the last will and testament of the said ceased. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 91.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be e last will and testament of LUCINDA SAVAGE, e of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having en presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three eeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of gust next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper inted in Augusta, that all persons interested may tend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at ugusta, and show cause, if any, why the said strument should not be proved, approved and owed, as the last will and testament of the said ceased. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK.

*ORGANIZED IN 1848.*

ssets, Nov. 1, 1890, $5,484,030.55. Surplus, $350,000.

TRUSTEES—Wm. S. Badger, Thomas Lambard, riemas Libbey, Samuel Titcomb, J. H. Manley.

Deposits received and placed on interest the first of every month.

Interest paid or credited in account on the first ednesday of February and August.

Deposits are exempt by law from all taxes, and counts are strictly confidential.

Especial privileges afforded to Executors, Admin- rators, Guardians, Trustees, married women and inors. 49tf WM. R. SMITH, Treasurer.

HE MAINE FARMER,

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY*

ADGER & MANLEY,

OFFICE: WILLIAMS BLOCK, WATER STREET,

Within two doors of the Bridge.

*TERMS:*

2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

FREE OF POSTAGE.

NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2.50 WILL BE CHARGED.

*TERMS OF ADVERTISING:*

For one inch space, $2.50 for three insertions, and enty-two cents for each subsequent insertion. Special Notices, $1.50 per inch for each insertion. All transient advertisements to be paid for in vance.

*TRAVELING AGENTS:*

. S. AYER, J. W. KELLOGG.

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# Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &C.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

VOL. LIX. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1891. No. 41.

## Maine Farmer.

### Fairs to Occur.

Aroostook County Agricultural Society—At Houlton, Sept. 30th.
Buxton and Hollis—At Buxton, Sept. 22-24.
Cumberland County—At Gorham, Sept. 15-17.
Central Washington—At Machias, Sept. 16th and 17th.
Durham Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Durham, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st.
East Eddington—Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st.
Eastern Maine—At Bangor, Sept. 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th.
East Somerset—At Hartland, Sept. 14th, 15th and 16th.
East Pittston Society—At East Pittston, Sept. 15th, 16th and 17th.
Franklin—at Farmington, Sep. 29th, Oct. 1st.
Gray Park Association—At Gray, Sept. 1st, 2d and 3d.
Kennebec—At Readfield, Sept. 22d, 23d and 24th.
Lincoln County—At Damariscotta, Sept. 22-24.
North Oxford—At Andover, Sept 30th and Oct. 1st.
North Knox—At Appleton, Sept. 29th, 30th and Oct. 1st.
North Franklin—At Phillips, Sept. 22-24
North Kennebec Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Waterville, Aug. 25th and 26th.
North Aroostook—At Presque Isle, Sept. 15th, 16th and 17th.
Northern Cumberland—At Harrison, Oct. 6th, 7th and 8th.
Orrington—Sept. 22-24.
Oxford County—At South Paris and Norway, Sept. 15-17.
Ossipee Valley—At Cornish, Sept. 1st, 2d and 3d.
Piscataquis Central—On the Society's grounds, Sept. 22d, 23d and 24th.
Ramshackle Park—At West Newfield, Sept. 8-10.
Sagadahoc—At Topsham, Oct. 13th, 14th and 15th.
Scarboro and Cape Elizabeth—At Scarboro, Sept. 29th, 30th and Oct. 1st.
State Agricultural Society—At Lewiston, Sept. 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th.
South Kennebec—At South Windsor, on the Society's grounds, Sept. 29th and 30th, and Oct. 1st.
Somerset Central—Sept. 15th, 16th and 17th.
Scarboro and Cape Elizabeth Farmers' Association—At Pleasant Hill, Scarboro, Sept. 29th, 30th, and Oct. 1st.
West Oxford—At Fryeburg, Sept. 29th, 30th, and Oct. 1st.
West Washington—At Cherryfield, Sept. 23 and 24.
West Penobscot—At Exeter, Sept. 29th, 30th, and Oct. 1st.
West Piscataquis—At Monson, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st.
Waldo County—At Belfast Park, Sept. 29th and 30th.
York County—At Saco, Aug. 25th, 26th and 27th.
York County Horse Breeders' Association—Fall meeting at Saco, Sept. 23d, 24th and 25th.

The Massachusetts crop bulletin reports the hay crop to be three-fourths of an average.

The largest crop of wheat ever grown in this country has just been harvested and is now being threshed. Other grains are nearly in like proportion.

A Buffalo, N. Y. canning factory has received an order from London for $20,000 worth of canned goods, including apples, peaches, plums, Bartlett pears, sugar corn and tomotoes.

"What shall it profit me?" exclaimed the cynical Shah of Persia, when urged to attend the Derby. "It is already known to me that one horse can run faster than another!"

At a convention of delegates of the several agricultural societies of Washington county, F. M. Thompson of Rogue Bluffs was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. A. Moore.

In average yield per acre of corn the New England States lead the country, with the single exception of Nebraska. The figures are. Nebraska, 32.8; New Hampshire, 32.7; Vermont, 32.5; Maine, 32.2; Massachusetts, 31.6.

Mr. W. H. Gilbert of Oswego county, N. Y., believes that, under proper conditions, butter can be made for twelve cents a pound at a profit. But the silo must be used, the feeding judicious, and the cows of the kind that turn out 300 pounds of butter and upward per annum. With 150 pound cows the cost would be more than doubled.

The hot weather lately experienced in this State extended all over the country, and was especially favorable in pushing the corn crop to perfection. Hot weather in August always makes a corn crop. The prospect now is, that this will be one of the great years for this crop the country over. In this State the area is larger than ever before planted, and is everywhere remarkably promising. Farmers all around are saying, "My corn is the stoutest I ever had."

At the Michigan Agricultural College the student farm labor is largely devoted to experiments on plats, each student being given some line of work for which he must be responsible from seeding to harvest. For instance, a question was sent to the college regarding the growth of flax. Little was known in regard to its cultivation here, and the authorities gave the whole matter into the hands of a student to see what the growing flax would say about itself at the end of the season.

Agriculture embraces almost the sum of human knowledge; and a boy once initiated into reading its A, B, C, cannot fail being interested ever after.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

And yet it has been kept out of our common schools, and many of our so-called agricultural colleges have crowded it into the small corner to be presided over by a single professor, and many times with his services divided between his legitimate duties and other work. Twenty-five years of experience, however, has let some light upon the work, and educators are coming to realize the importance of agricultural education and are fast learning how to carry it on.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* says that butter churned from sweet separated cream, after three or four days, challenges the closest scrutiny of the judges to tell it from butter made of ripened cream. Without reference at all to the question of which is the better butter, any party who makes such a claim either is not an expert judge of the product, or is biased by a favoritism which leads him to mislead those for whom he is writing. To a person familiar with butter made by different processes, sweet cream butter and separator butter, have their distinguishing characteristics plainly marked, and it is a deceit for interested parties to make any claim to the contrary.

### What Others Are Doing.

It is well at times to look around and see what others are doing and how they carry on their work. It gives one new ideas and arouses him to increased activity in carrying on his share of duties among the world's workers.

The Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, located at Guelph, Canada, is strictly an agricultural institution. It was established by the Provincial government for the purpose of furnishing instruction in agriculture to such as might wish to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded. Thus far it has been eminently successful as is shown by the increasing number of students as its work becomes known.

It has a farm of six hundred acres and the needed buildings to go with it. The office of this farm is instruction in the principles and processes of farming, and in fulfilling this work it is in part conducted in an experimental manner and also as a model farm, or more properly speaking, perhaps, as illustrative of practical farming. As an aid in carrying on this work it has extensive and well constructed barns and experimental buildings, recently built, and at a cost that would put to shame the limited provisions of the kind provided at our State College for carrying on similar work. Evidently the Provincial government appreciates its agriculture and in connection with it realizes the importance of a liberal education to go with it.

Both the educational and the illustrative work of this institution is especially strong in its stock relations, and much of the time of the students and much of the work of the farm is devoted to this end. It was with the view of learning more definitely than could be drawn by the reading of its reports the extent of this work and how it was being conducted, that we made a visit to the institution, and for the purpose of showing others what our Canadian neighbors are doing in agricultural illustrated education, we give a brief description of what we found to the readers of the *Farmer*.

The farming and the experimental work is in charge of the Professor of Agriculture, Thomas Shaw, ably assisted in the experimental department by Professor C. A. Zavitz. As a matter of much importance the farm is being run in all its departments on its own resources so far as manure is concerned, scarcely a touch of the commercial article having been used in any of the work.

The growing of grain is the sheet anchor of Ontario farming. Accordingly much plot work is being carried on in a comparison of the different varieties and different kinds of grain. Varieties have been collected from every country of the civilized world and are being compared side by side in plot work. As showing the extent of the work being done in this direction, we will state that there were 534 plots of grain, made up of fall and spring wheat, barley, oats, and peas, and all of exact uniform size and laid out with geometric precision, with a driveway for teams between each line of plots and a three foot space between plots, and driveway and space kept absolutely free from weeds or other vegetation whatever. Most of the grain on the plots stood erect and perfect, the several plots looking with their burthen of grain as if hewed to a line by a workman's axe. It was a sight to be remembered, and well illustrates the methodic and accurate work Professor Shaw is carrying on. After two years trial in plots, those varieties which prove to be an improvement over the old sorts are grown on a large scale in field plots and are sold for seed to farmers in the Province. Meanwhile seeds of the promising varieties are sent out free to those who wish to give them plot tests on their farms. In this way the tests are being extended all over the country, and thus soon establish the facts in regard to the value of a variety. The extensive fields of the approved varieties grown as a farm crop gave promise of a heavy yield and were an example of good farming fit to place before a class of students. Peas have a large place in Canadian farming, and a large number of plots were given to the many varieties of this valuable product with the view to a comparison of their acreable yield under like conditions.

Among good farmers in Ontario, roots are held in high esteem as a food for farm stock. Prof. Shaw had over one hundred plots in Swedes and Mangel Wurtzels, testing varieties, distance of drills and distance of plants in the drills as affecting yield, etc. These were all drilled with the most methodic exactness, with rows straight as a line, and the ground kept absolutely free of weeds. Plot work with potatoes is chiefly confined to a comparison of varieties, and their work had no features differing from that carried on at other stations.

Rape is a crop that has been but little grown on this side the Atlantic, many of our farmers, doubtless, never having seen the plant. In the old country it is used largely as green fodder for fattening sheep and lambs. Professor Shaw is growing it on a large scale with a view to testing its value for a like purpose in Ontario, having forty-three acres growing at the present time. He fattened five hundred lambs on it last autumn as an illustration for the benefit of his students, and with marked results and handsome profits. That is just the kind of instruction that the boy who is going to carry on a farm wants to get hold of. Professor Shaw has great faith in the crop, hence his enlarged operations with it the present season. The crop is grown precisely after the same manner as turnips, and is fed from the field without cost of harvesting or housing. Its fattening effect on sheep and lambs is most remarkable. We shall watch the experiment with much interest.

In addition to all of this land work, extensive operations are being carried on with stock. This is chiefly done at the season when the students are in attendance, that they may be brought in daily contact with the work. A large lot of recently imported stock is now in quarantine which is to be used for the puspose. Thirty head of cattle, twenty of pigs, and one hundred sheep, will be used the coming winter in experimental work. Large numbers of stock, in addition to these, are kept for ordinary farm purposes. An experimental creamery on the farm is used for illustrations in dairy practice.

All of the stock operations, both experimental and practical, are used as illustrations in the curriculum of the institution, and the students are brought into daily contact with them. Individual animals are taken into the class-room directly before the students, where their points can be studied, and their differing characteristics pointed out and compared. Through this course an interest in stock is cultivated at the same time that a knowledge of the best methods and practices in their keeping and handling is gained, and the student becomes an expert judge of stock and skilled in its handling while pursuing his course of study. This is teaching stock husbandry, with the work itself as a text book, and the printed pages only as aids. In the same manner all other branches of the work of the farm are joined and become a part of the instruction. A horticultural department plants fruit trees, grows berries, runs a green-house, cultivates flowers, and the floral decorations of the capacious lawn, in front of the main buildings, give ocular evidence of the culture with which our educated farm life may be adorned. In all the surroundings, and through all the arrangements of study and practice we could but be forcibly impressed with the idea that our neighbors "over the line" have, in many respects, well learned how to conduct an agricultural college.

For the great pleasure experienced during the day of our visit, and for the valuable information gained, we are under obligations to Professor Shaw and his able assistant, and for their many attentions so cheerfully given, they have our cordial thanks.

### Grow Peas.

The Farmer has for years urged upon the attention of farmers in this State and throughout New England the importance of peas as a grain crop for stock feed. It is a crop easily grown, yields well to the acre, the grain is of the richest kind while the straw is good fodder. Ex-Governor Hoard gives the crop the following endorsement in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*; A New York farmer who handles a large herd of cows writes that he has spent from $500 to $600 a year for several years past in the purchase of bran and other grain feed for his cows. Being a reader of *Hoard's Dairyman* he was greatly interested when that paper took up the question of growing field peas as a substitute for bran. This the paper did two years ago, but did the same work more energetically last winter. He had always accepted the notion which prevailed among the farmers of his neighborhood that peas could not be successfully grown. The *Dairyman* took the ground that this notion was a mistake; that the difficulty with the average farmer was that he did not understand how to grow peas. In the field the pea roots deeply; yet almost every farmer pays no attention to this law or principle, and sows the peas broadcast, with oats maybe, and harrows them in, rarely covering them more than a quarter to a half inch deep.

The *Dairyman* farther advised the sowing of peas more than ever, but insisted that the seed must be covered at least two to four inches deep. This can be done with a deep running grain drill when the soil is in good tilth, but where the farmer has no drill he can do the work just as well by plowing the seed under not to exceed the depth of four inches. The New York farmer says he tried the latter plan. His neighbors all ridiculed him for trying some book-farming notion, but the peas are looking the finest ever seen in that section. It will prove a great blessing to dairy farmers if they ever get in the way of growing an abundance of peas for the use of their cows. Two pounds of pea meal is considered nearly the equivalent of six pounds of ordinary bran. A good crop will produce 2,600 pounds of pea meal to the acre. Farther comment is unnecessary.

### The Best Apples.

*Mr. Editor:* What apple would you advise setting for an orchard of six or eight hundred trees? Give several of the best varieties. What kind of an apple is the Stark for a shipping apple. Is it a good bearer? C. EUGENE LUDDEN.

*Canton Point.*

The above questions may seem simple and easy to answer, yet there are so many factors to be considered in connection with varieties to plant that the most experienced will hesitate before attempting to give positive directions. Varieties have their peculiar characteristics, and soil and location have much to do with their success, and the perplexing thing in this connection is that no one can tell with a certainty whether the one is adapted to the other without a trial.

To start with, in Oxford county where the above inquiry comes from, we would not plant an orchard on any other situation than what is known as "good orchard land." On such land in the vicinity of Canton, the Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening succeed well and bring as profitable results as any apples known. We know they are old fashioned kinds, but the market wants them at full prices at all times and there never has been a time when they were neglected for the newer sorts. What more needs to be said in their favor?

The Fall Harvey gives a good account of itself on the hills of Oxford, and is hard to beat in profit in a long run. The Gravenstein is the best apple we have and sells the best, and it ought to succeed in that locality if given high cultivation. The Wealthy is a fine apple and a good bearer everywhere, though not a late keeper nor a good shipper. The Stark is an Ohio apple, is a long keeper, and is there considered a profitable market fruit. In this State it has been tried only in a few cases. Perhaps some of the readers of the *Farmer* can give information as to its success thus far.

Do not run after the new and improved varieties only in an experimental way. There has been a great loss of time and money by yielding to the importunities of agents, and purchasing "new varieties," which have proved less valuable than the standard sorts. We would like to hear from correspondents as to the comparative success of the different varieties of both apples and pears. Experience is a reliable teacher.

### American Pomological Society.

By invitation of Secretary Rusk of the Department of Agriculture the twenty-third biennial session of the American Pomological Society will convene at Washington, D. C., in the hall of the National Museum, on September 22, 1891, and continue three days.

The work of the Society in promoting and elevating the standard of Pomology in the United States and British Provinces has received the hearty recognition and support of the Department of Agriculture, and the forthcoming session will, therefore, be held under its auspices and prove truly National in its character as in its scope. A most cordial invitation is extended to all Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural and other kindred associations in the United States and British Provinces to send delegations as large as they may deem expedient, and also to all persons interested in the pursuit of Pomology to attend the convention.

Reduced fare on the railroads have been arranged, for which address the secretary of the society, G. B. Brackett, Denmark, Iowa.

The society desires a general exhibition of fruit, but especially new varieties and new classes of fruits.

The following excellent programme has been arranged, and in connection therewith a large number of essays will be presented by the most noted authorities in the country:

TUESDAY.

10 A. M.—Introductory Exercises, Appointments of Committees, viz: on Credentials, on Nomination of Officers, on Fruits, on Exhibition, on Award of Wilder Medals, on Resolutions.
3 P. M.—President's Address, Reports of Committees on Credentials and on Nomination of Officers, Election of Officers, Report of Treasurer, Essays and Discussions.
8 P. M.—Discussions on the Value of the Fruits on the Catalogue.

WEDNESDAY.

9 A. M.—Report of Standing Committees, Essays and Discussions.
3 P. M.—Continuation of Morning Session.
8 P. M.—Discussions on Catalogue.

THURSDAY.

9 A. M.—Report of Special Committees, Time and Place for next meeting, Essays.
3 P. M.—Miscelloneous Business, Resolutions, Adjournment.

### Weeds.

A farmer said to us a few days since, "Isn't it discouraging after you have liberally manured and othewise properly treated a field of corn to have the weeds come on late in the season and overpower it?" Our reply was, under no conditions could a farmer afford to divide his crops with the weeds. In some way he should manage to keep master of the situation. If the soil is foul with weed seeds, it will take some forethought and much energy to destroy the foul crop, but there can be no compromise. The weeds must be overpowered or they will drive out the farmer.

Now is the proper time to give the finishing destruction to what of the crop has appeared during the busy season of haying. It will be time well spent. Aside from the immediate draft of the weeds on the growing crops a crop of weed seeds will fill the soil and lie dormant till the plow again brings them to the surface, when they will surely rise up to punish the farmer for his past heedlessness. They must be destroyed at whatever cost of effort.

In the last crop bulletin of the Board of Agriculture, several correspondents refer to the crop of charlock seeded with their grass seed, and inquire what shall be done to insure clean seed. We referred to this growing evil some weeks ago. Of course farms cannot be kept clean so long as the seed purchased is foul. The remedy lies in being more exacting about the quality of seed purchased. All seeds should be cleaned of the seeds of all noxious weeds and foreign substances, and sold with a guaranty of purity. There are firms in the country doing business in that way. Such seeds cost a trifle more, but they are worth more to any farmer. When farmers purchasing seed grow more exacting in these matters, as they should, there will be more firms doing the same business.

This matter is an important one and should be agitated more than it is. Farmers must have clean fields if they would have good crops. Kill the weeds.

### What a Wisconsin Authority Thinks of Maine Farming.

*Hoard's Dairyman* picks up the *Farmer* for claiming pasturage as the cheapest dependence for summer food for stock, and has something to say in that connection about "land at $80 an acre." The *Farmer* is talking about pasture land, (and good land, too,) at ten dollars—five dollars, and even less per acre. When the *Dairyman* posts itself up in regard to New England conditions, possibly it may admit that Eastern farmers are reasonably intelligent in the handling of their own business. On our low-priced lands pasturage costs but a trifle, and from the standpoint of economy no other system can match it. The soiling system secures more stock food to the acre, but it costs more to feed the animals from it than from the sweet grasses growing without cost on our hillsides.—*Maine Farmer.*

Well, if good pasture land can be bought for $5 and $10 an acre, we will take back all we have said in favor of soiling and raising 20 tons of fodder corn on an acre. That is, take it back for summer feeding. But while we do so, we can't say that we go into rapture over the farming country of a State that had over a half million of people in it in 1840—when Wisconsin was a wilderness, and most all government land—that has not yet been able to make "good" farming land worth more than the meager sums mentioned per acre. Such conditions are an enigma to Wisconsin men, who cannot buy land in sections that have been settled for 40 years, for less than from $40 to $80 per acre. As there is a far better home market in the New England States for the products of the farm, and the land is, ("good land, too,") we cannot see why it should not be worth more than ours per acre to make butter and cheese on. There is some kind of a blight on it that puzzled us, when we see whole counties of dairy farmers in this State who are salting down, in clean profits, per annum, more than the best interest on government bonds, on the capital invested in their farms at from $40 to $80 an acre, and making a good living besides. They could do better still, if they would not pasture a rod of their tillable land; but only a few of them have found out the truth yet.

We think we would pasture good land that could be bought for $5 to $10 per acre in a new country; but we vow we wouldn't live a great while in a region, and among farming people who had not the "sand" in them to make land worth more than $10 an acre after it has been settled three-quarters of a century.

What is it that makes such a state of things—a hundred acres of barren hills to one of arable, productive land, or is it a lack of good farming, that soiling and silos, and a heavy stocking of it with cattle and horses, and sheep, would bring to the front? If the land is good, what under the heavens brings Maine men to Wisconsin to buy land at our prices, beats us; and we subside.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

### Food for All Seasons.

—Cull out and sell all non-paying animals.

—Economy in feeding is measured by the gain made by the animal consuming it.

—Feed the sheep when the pastures get short and dry; it pays to keep them in a good thrifty condition.

—It is the quick journey from birth to maturity that makes the well bred pig a desirable animal for the farmer who wants quick returns.

—Lambs that come early in the spring should be weaned in August and given a good pasture.

—A colt should earn his own living after he is two years old; it gentles and improves him and gradually educates him.

—It is necessary to keep good stock in order to properly utilize the various products of the farm, and care should be taken to improve each year by careful breeding.

—When grades are used for breeding it is always important to breed in line. Whatever breed the dams are, breed them to pure bred sires of the same breed.

—In a majority of cases, the best time to market farm products or stock is when they are fully ready. Holding for better prices in too many cases increases the cost without a corresponding opportunity for profit.

—It is poor economy to scrimp the feed of the hogs at this time in order to save expense, when a good gain can be secured at a less cost than at almost any other time.

—Good straw contains a considerable amount of nutriment, and can be fed to a good advantage if used in connection with other materials.

—When a horse gets excited or scared is just the time when it is very important for the driver to keep his temper and use good judgment in handling him.

—Machinery and horses can handle the hay much cheaper than is possible with hand work; this is true whether stacked in the field or stowed away in the barn.

—After an animal has passed a certain stage, every pound gained costs more than the preceding; hence, it is quite an item to sell stock at the stage when they are fully ready to market.

—Most boys and girls love fruit, and will raise it, if properly encouraged. Show them how to plant and cultivate, encourage them to apply manure, promise them all or a liberal share of the proceeds (the money to be properly accounted for), and keep the promise, and your children's industry will be apt to astonish you. A child will find it hard to leave a farm where life has been enjoyed and money laid by.

—The managers of the Amherst, Mass., creamery have ordered the discontinuance of cotton seed meal during the summer.

—The creamery at Canton, Mass., has stopped the use of linseed meal among its patrons, as it was alleged to be injuring the quality of butter.

## Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

### Shall We Farm for the Next Generation, or Only Selfishly for This?

[A paper read at Sagadahoc Pomona Grange, at Bowdoin Center, Aug. 5th, by REV. B. BRUNNING of Bowdoinham.*]

*Worthy Master and Patrons:* The above questions are of no small consequence. They involve, not only the matter of agricultural labor, as an honorable avocation, money and livelihood, but they also involve the high moral questions of right and wrong; duty, or the neglect of duty. They include within them the questions of scientific understanding of the adaptation of soils to special crops; of the kinds of manures to soils, and to the different kinds of productions. They pertain and lead to many other propositions, and minor, and even major questions, in detail far too numerous and elaborate, if thoroughly treated, than time will permit in a paper for a meeting like this. These questions are all sufficient for propositions for a paper and discussion by the ablest men in a State, and even in a National Grange, so as to afford a whole day for a critical development of the various phases of the problem of farming.

If I shall say some severe things, they will be true, but they will not be said in any feeling of unpleasant temper, but be put in a pointed form for your consideration and after-thought. The cause, or causes, that prompted the production of this paper, are many, but the most direct one is the slovenly and unprofitable methods of farming in Maine. Other States may have just as slovenly and unprofitable farming done as that in Maine, but that is none of our business. Our affairs of farming interests are here and now.

With these few introductory remarks, I enter upon the real subject of this paper, and ask the questions: "Shall we farm for the next generation, or only selfishly for this?" And these questions are founded upon the alarming fact that the production per acre of the farms in Maine, as a State, is gradually being reduced! This suggests, necessarily, the conclusion that the soil is being robbed of its fertility to gratify our own cupidity, at the expense of a respectable living profit, or even a fair opportunity for a living for our children and our children's children. This involves the question, on moral grounds, as to the right of man to do as he pleases with his own; the answer to which I would give, is, emphatically, *No!* God has given the original soil to man, from which humanity must in the main be fed, and he who robs the soil of its ability to perform this duty, is both a thief and a traitor, in a moral sense, against both God and the next generation, because he does not leave the soil, which is in his stewardship, in as good condition as it came into his hands. No man, in reality, owns the soil. He only owns the right to use it, and by common law only so much of it as he can purchase the right to control while he lives, but in this control he is under moral obligations to leave it as good in productive strength as he found it, so that the literal earth shall not be cursed because of his having lived upon it.

If the old adage be true, "that he who causes two spires of grass to grow where only one grew before, is a benefactor to his race," then by a just parity of reasoning, he who causes only one spire of grass to grow where two used to be produced, is a misanthrope, a detriment and a bane upon the earth. I fear that farming is not done in this State, perhaps not in this country, with a view to its future increased production for the next generation, neither by the renter nor by the owner, as a rule. I am glad to acknowledge that there are many noble exceptions to the rule, but they are exceptions, nevertheless. And why the habits and practices of these exceptions are not more generally imitated and followed, is a profound mystery to many a thinker. If we ask the question, why men permit the land to thus become impoverished, a fact that goes undisputed, *that* still suggests the other inquiry of "how to keep the soil up to its normal strength and productiveness, that we may hand it over to the next generation in as good condition, or even better, than it was when we took it from our ancestors?" This *can* and *should* be done, and the failure to so do is where the moral as well as the financial bearings present themselves.

In western New York and in Ohio, the land, in many respects, is similar to the tillable soil here; but they raise better crops, on an average, than I am told is the case in this section of the State, and the acreage of grain growing is much larger. Of one thing I am sure, and that is, many make it a business of from one to two months each year, by odd jobs to be sure, of increasing their supply of home made manures, 150, 200, 300 to 1000 two horse wagon loads, and I seldom saw in those sections, while I lived there, so little as one ton of hay per acre, and I am confident that I have seen *three* tons more frequently than I ever saw less than one ton. The farmers take pains to keep the most stock possible, so as to enrich the meadows for the production of hay and grain, feeding such on the farms, getting their profits from dairy, beef, mutton, wool, horses, pork, and other products. Then they gather up the loose corners of grasses and noxious weeds, from roadside, field and pasture lands, and leaves from the woods. They get out muck from bogs on the farm; they gather ashes and buy lime; save and use the cleaning from hen houses, which is, in fact, real guano, and thus compost hundreds of loads of dressing, making it still richer with soap suds and waste dirty water which they save in reservoirs near the house.

In most cases they do not permit any drainage from the barn-yard to constantly run off in one channel, making a load or two of rank and unprofitable hay below the barn; but instead, they have a sunken barn-yard basin, keep it full of straw, weeds, damaged hay, and swamp muck mixed with stable manure, made in summer, and thus absorb all the liquids that gather in such yards. By this means they increase the fertility of meadow and tillage, and throw still more land into pasturage, that their herds may be larger for dairy, beef production, sheep husbandry, and the like, and, necessarily, more profit in farming. There is another source of enrichment of soil well worthy the attention of farmers, and that is to break up for oats, barley or luzerne, pulverize well and seed down with the large kind of clover; then in June of the next year, when the clover is at its very best, plow under the entire green crop, which, with the superabundance of the clover roots, will put the ground in first-rate condition for any small grain, with which seed down to grass, and the transformation will surprise those who have never tried it. This, of course, is more applicable to the heavier loom and clayey soils, sandy soils not responding in such good results. One great drawback in Maine is, that there is but little stock kept, too small a quantity of grain raised, and a large share of the fertilizing material sold from the farm, in the shape of hay, straw and roots, without returning an equivalent in permanent annual manures and composts. Commercial fertilizers are of no value to give lasting, permanent wealth of soil for future production. They are active stimulators, and valuable for present crops; but each year's production absorbs them. Used with permanent manures they render immediate returns, whether sufficiently profitable in proportion to cost, such user must be his own judge. If our forefathers prepared the farms by clearing the timber, drawing off the stone and making them into stone fence, removing the stumps, building houses, barns and sheds for our comfort and convenience, what right have we to deplete, and so manage as to depreciate in value these farms, so that they will not support as large a number of population as they ever did?

There seems to be a great error committed, in striving as far as possible, to sap the foundation of tolerably well prepared and fertilized soils the first year, by raising two crops on the same ground at the same time, such as planting corn at the ordinary distances of hills, and then filling in between an additional burden of bean crop or pumpkins; and I have wondered that these "sappers and miners" of land-strength didn't sow turnips, besides, and then both grumble and swear because they didn't get a full crop of each from the same acreage as if planted separately; and followed by a three ton crop of good hay the succeeding years.

There is one more item which I deem worthy of mention; and that is the extraordinary waste of pasturage by allowing to grow up, so much evergreen second growth to cover the land that would otherwise furnish feed for additional stock and these to furnish manures that grain may be produced in greater quantities and thus pay less for Western feed. I am well aware that this State cannot furnish a sufficient amount of anything to fully supply food for the population, both of the country people and the wonderfully increasing multitudes in our villages, cities and manufacturing places, both in our own and other Eastern States; but by proper, judicious and intelligent care and industry, the product of the State of Maine can be easily doubled from once to twice over, at a much greater percentage of profit, than for the limited supply now produced as we have the tools, buildings and much other material for the purpose. We could thus leave the State in a far better condition to hand over to the next generation than it is now in, with its less than an average of one ton of hay per acre, and this latter in consequence of a continuous system of robbery by selling the product without the adequate return of fertilizing material to keep the soil in continuously good heart.

Without further taxing the attention and patience of the grange, worthy master and patrons, I submit these thoughts for your consideration and discussion.

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*It should be known that the reverend gentleman has been a thoroughly practical farmer in northern Vermont, in Iowa and Ohio and made many observations in some twenty States in the Union.

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For the Maine Farmer.

### Aroostook Crops.

[The following communication was written for the board of agriculture crop bulletin but came too late for insertion in that connection.]

*Dear Sir:* In regard to the crop of Aroostook I would say that in my travels throughout the county I find the crops looking splendidly. In northern Aroostook I think the hay crop is up to the average. Last year's crop was more than an average, and hardly as much will be cut in northern Aroostook as last year, but a good generous crop will be harvested. In southern and western portions of the county the crop is somewhat lighter as the rains we had in the Aroostook valley in June did not extend to those sections. Still they will have a good crop. We have had so far rather a poor haying season and considerable hay has been more or less wet in curing. The oat crop is heavy and promises well. I think the average is considerably larger than last year. I think there is also more barley sown this year than last and it is looking finely. Wheat promises well and is, I should say, about the same in extent of acreage as last year. Peas and beans look finely.

As to the potato crop in all sections in which potatoes are raised for shipment, I think it safe to put the acreage at one-third more than last year. The crop never promised better than this year, though we are "hanging by our eyelids" for fear of rust. Give us August, clear and bright, with no rust, and the crop must be immense. I have seen no rust on any fields, and I have traveled through the country considerably during June and July. There are, however, some isolated cases of unmistakable rust. Mr. Samuel Pennington of Presque Isle (formerly the Chas. DeWitt farm) has three acres *dead*. I have not seen them, but saw a hill which was pulled from the field yesterday, and the leaves and stalks were entirely blackened by rust. The bulbs were about the size of hen's eggs. I have heard of other cases, but they are rare. I have looked particularly for rust in all my travels, and have yet seen no fields affected. Still the danger is present. We want this month favorable; and the weather just now is cool and encouraging. The apple crop will be small. I find in Western Aroostook many orchards with comparatively little fruit. I have written hurriedly, but have given you the outlook, in brief, without figures. If the promise is as good three weeks hence as to-day, you may expect a big potato crop from Aroostook; also a bountiful grain crop. EDWARD WIGGIN.

Wherever the members of a Grange have recognized personal responsibility in advancing the interests and principles of the Grange, there you see substantial growth and no complaint of dullness. There are hundreds of thousands of farmers waiting to have the objects of the order explained to them, most of whom would gladly join hands with us after such explanation. This duty rests equally upon every member of the Grange.

## Horse Department.

### Races at Augusta.

As we predicted, the Augusta races proved the most exciting of the year, and fast time was made by a number of horses. It was a grand series of races throughout, and the manner in which they were conducted reflects great credit upon the managers. The well known judges, I. Pompilly, Lewiston, John Heald, Portland, and Geo. W. Bishop, New York, officiated.

When the starter called out the horses for the 2.50 class, at the beginning of the races, six horses made their appearance. They were Miss Twombly, Black Harry, Banquo, Longway, Lollard and Nellie D. Banquo was lucky and drew the pole. The three heats were closely contested, and the winner took first money only after fighting every inch of the ground. Summary:

2.50 CLASS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miss Twombly, b m, E Noyes, Auburn | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Black Harry, br g, W F Walker, Augusta | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Lollard, b g, C F Dwinal, Mechanic Falls | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| Longway, b s, E C Edwards, Waterville | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Nellie D, br m, Carroll Thompson, Canton | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 |

Time—2.43½, 2.41, 2.43, 2.43½.

2.35 CLASS.

This purse called out a field of good ones, with C. M. P. a favorite with many, while others looked to see the old stayer, Volunteer, take the lead, as he did after the first heat.

In the second heat the last quarter was trotted at a 2 27 gait. It reminded the observer of the famous old double races of the Roman days. Volunteer, Almont Patchen and C. M. P. made a remarkable fight, being bunched straight through. Right behind them came another bunch in which the field occupied varying places. It was a stirring sight. As the horses came by the stand, everyone rose and cheered loud and tumultuously. The whips were swinging and the drivers were shouting to their horses, who responded nobly. The half was made in 1.16. C. M. P. was now in the lead. Volunteer was up to his withers and was lapped by Stanley. The time at three-quarters was 1.53. Closer and closer came the horses as they came down the home stretch. The time under the wire was 2.30½. Volunteer won, C. M. P. second, and Stanley third.

The third and fourth heats were not so exciting, though Volunteer, C. M. P. and Stanley had a good fight for a part of the mile, the first named winning in 2.33¼ and 2.32¼. Summary:

2.35 CLASS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Almont Patchen, b s, C E Pickering, Gardiner | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 |
| Volunteer, b g, A M Savage, Lewiston | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Jim Matt, b g, Chas. Milliken, Augusta | 9 | 8 | 4 | d |
| Stanley, b g, Frank Stanley, Dixfield | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| C M P, br g, C M Phillips, Fairfield | 1 | 2 | 3 | d |
| Ben Darr, c g, Piper & Page, Damariscotta | 6 | 6 | dis | |
| Lady Ross, b g, Charles Dunton, Fairfield | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Lucky, b m, H M Twombly, Auburn | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Young Watchmaker, blk s, F P Hastings, Damariscotta | 8 | 7 | Dis | |

Time—2.34¼, 2.30½, 2.33¼, 2.32¼.

2.29 CLASS.

This called out one of the greatest fields of horses seen thus far this year.

First heat—Out of the eight entries there were six starters: Miss Ledo, Van Helmont, Cunard, Jr., St. Lawrence, Black Nathan and Fanny W. Van Helmont and Fanny W. made a good race down the quarter stretch, the time being 37. St. Lawrence now comes toward the front, Miss Ledo also puts in an appearance. These four horses make a pretty fight as they went by the half in 1.15, St Lawrence in the van. The three-quarters was made in 1.52½. The three horses in the lead are St. Lawrence, Van Helmont and Fanny W. Black Nathan who for a time was trailing, now presses his way up towards the leaders. Both he and Miss Ledo make a good showing, which is spoilt by breaks. The horses go under the wire in 2.30½.

Second heat—Cunard, Jr., is slow in getting away and the other horses came under the wire ahead. One or two break and spoil what would otherwise have been good starts. Two or three drivers are cautioned and fined. At last they get away in good style. In a very close bunch they go by the quarter pole in 37, the horses well bunched, and going at high speed. Miss Ledo and Black Nathan are less than a length ahead of the field. The half was passed in 1.15, and the three-quarters in 1.53. Van Helmont and St. Lawrence begin to make things lively for the two leaders. It is a great race. As they go under the wire in 2.31, Miss Ledo is first, Black Nathan second and St. Lawrence just manages to beat Van Helmont out.

Third heat—The horses in this heat got a perfect send-off. Black Nathan took the pole on the first turn and continued to lead without a break through the heat. The finish between this horse and Miss Ledo was the closest ever seen on the track. At times round the circuit the little mare lapped the stallion. It was fast work, the quarter being 36¾, the half in 1.14, and the three quarters in 1.51½. Great excitement prevailed throughout, and the cheering was loud and long when the fast time of 2.29½ went up. Black Nathan won, Miss Ledo a close second, Van Helmont third, Fanny W. distanced, as she had hard luck, her boot having slipped and she gave herself a terrible cut.

Fourth heat—This heat was a great struggle between Miss Ledo and Van Helmont, St. Lawrence and Black Nathan. Van Helmont laps the little mare to the half in 1.14¾. The crowd is excited. They go by the three-quarters pole in 1.52. Now comes a great fight between Nathan and Lawrence for third. The Auburn horse has lost much by breaks, but he is coming up now to the black. Miss Ledo is still ahead of Van Helmont as they dash under the wire in 2.30¼. This race is exciting. Miss Ledo has won two heats and the Saint and Nathan each one.

Fifth heat—After one start off they go, the pole horse, Miss Ledo, in the front. Up comes Van Helmont, but he breaks round the turn, and the little mare leads, Nathan pressing her hard, first quarter, 35¼ The three blacks are making a great battle. Nathan leads as they swing under the wire in 1.14¼. Van Helmont third to Ledo. Loudly cheer the friends of the Waterville stable, for Ledo takes the lead. By the three-quarter pole they go in 1.51½. Down the stretch they come, Nathan and the mare. But alas! she breaks and in swings the stallion in 2.30; good time. Van Helmont and the bay have been making a great fight for third.

This race adds another 2.30 Maine bred horse to the list, making four this season.

Sixth heat.—But three came up for the sixth heat, Van Helmont being ruled out not having won a heat in five. Miss Ledo leads at the start with Nathan going round the turn at a rattling clip. St. Lawrence comes up from his way back position at a rapid trot. The quarter is passed in 39½. Black Nathan comes up, St. Lawrence drops back, breaking. Down the back stretch they go, the two blacks side by side. Miss Ledo leads, but Nathan passes her as they go by the stand in 1.18 ¼. Black Nathan makes a bad break, and loses. The three-quarters are passed in 1.57. Now toward the wire, round the turn the black stallion makes a superb struggle to catch up, but in vain. Ledo goes under the wire in 2.35¾; the stallion very close. Summary:

2.29 CLASS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miss Ledo, br m, G A Alden, Waterville | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Black Nathan, blk s, A E Russell, Buckfield | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| St Lawrence, b g, E Noyes, Auburn | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Van Helmont, blk s, I P Tash Fairfield | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | ro |
| Cunard, Jr, ch s, Geo T Stackpole, Gardiner | 6 | 6 | dr | | | |
| Fannie W, C R Wescott, Falmouth | 3 | 5 | ds | | | |

Time—2.30¼, 2.29, 2.29½, 2.30¼, 2.30, 2.35¾.

2.32 CLASS.

Seven starters appeared and though the race was won in one, two, three order it was a close struggle throughout. Summary:

2.32 CLASS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Volunteer, b g, A M Savage | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Jim Matt, b g, Charles Milliken | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| Hector, ch g, E G Baker | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Lucky, b m, J H Twombly | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Haroldson, b g, W C Marshal | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Walter D, ch s, W D Haley | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| Lady Ross, b m, Charles Dunton | 7 | 5 | 7 |

Time—2.32½, 2.33¼, 2.31¼.

2.40 CLASS.

A big field of twelve starters came up for the word and a good fight they had, the winner of the race finishing last in the first heat. Summary:

2.40 CLASS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ivan, g s, J S Cooper, Gardiner | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| La Mascott, ch m, O S Childs, Buckfield | 1 | 4 | 11 | 7 |
| C P A, g g, C A Partridge, Gardiner | 2 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| Barbara, b m, F R Hayden, Lewiston | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Young Watchmaker, blk s, F G Hastings, Damariscotta | 8 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Maggie Franklin, b m, D M Foster, Canton | 7 | 7 | 4 | 2 |
| Dan Y, g g, E Noyes, Auburn | 4 | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| Nancy B, g g, M J Powers, Pittston | 9 | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| Gray Victor, g s, J T McGugin, East Pittston | 6 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Watchmaker, Jr, blk s, Chas Stackpole, Gardiner | 11 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| Romeo, blk s, M S Gordon, Vienna | 5 | 6 | 8 | dr |
| Menikuk, br m, Lon McDonald, East Pittston | 10 | ds | | |

Time—2.37½, 2.36, 2.37, 2.37.

FREE FOR ALL.

Four horses make their appearance on the track to try conclusion for the $500 purse. They are Mr. Hayden's bay mare Emma E., Appleton Webb's bay gelding Present; Mr. Libby of Gardiner, bay gelding, John, and the striking looking roan and white gelding Little Willie, owned by H. F. Yeaton of this city.

After two attempts they get away well together. Before the quarter turn is reached Present breaks, and Emma E., the pole horse takes the lead. John laps her. Little Willie breaks and falls back a little. Down the back stretch they make a wonderful race, the mare leading still. They go by the pole in 35¼. The horses sweep by the stand in 1.11¼. Present is making a great race round the turn. The pace is terrific. The three quarter is passed in 1.46 ¾, a 2.22 pace. Each quarter so far has shown great improvement over the last. Present and Little Willie break badly. But as they near the last turn they both make a great burst and come up close toward John who has fallen back on account of a break. Emma E. slows down a little not being pressed by any one. In spite of this she makes the great time of 2.25.

Second heat—Off they go well together. The pacer John charges round the turn, laps and pushes his nose by the mare. Little Willie is back in third place and Present a bad fourth. Just before they reach the quarter Emma E. rushes forward and passes the pacer. The quarter is made in 34. Emma E. draws away and Willie presses John a little. The time of the half is 1 09¾. There is a procession round the turn, Emma E. leading, John a little behind, beyond him Little Willie, and way back Present. The three-quarters are made 1 47¾. Emma E. again slows down, having no one to push her. She is an easy winner, in 2.25½.

Third heat—As the horses came out for the third heat they were saluted with cheers. Several attempts to get away are made and at last Mr. Pompilly sends them off well bunched. Emma E. leads as they go the quarter in 36¼. John comes down well and an exciting race is made by them; time 1.13¼. Emma E. is a great horse and can trot like wild fire. The three-quarters were made in 1.51¼ and the mile in 2 30¼. Summary:

FREE FOR ALL.—PURSE $500.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Emma E, b m, F R Hayden | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| John, b g, A J Libby | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Little Willie, r & w g, H F Yeaton | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Present, b g, Appleton Webb | 4 | 4 | 4 |

TIME.

| | Quarter. | Half. | Three-quar. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 35¼ | 1.11¼ | 1.46¾ | 2.25 |
| Second heat | 34 | 1.09¾ | 1.47¾ | 2.25½ |
| Third heat | 36¼ | 1.13¼ | 1.51¼ | 2.30¼ |

Nearly four thousand were on the park the last day, the weather was all that could be desired and when the gate closed everybody went home determined to come again August 26th. So long as the managers provide such entertainment and conduct everything in so satisfactory a manner the public will surely attend. The society that secures Mr. Pompilly as starting judge, will be sure to satisfy the crowd.

In a great race at Rochester, N. Y., Early Bird took the first heat of the 2.21 race in 2.23, and then "The Seer" went on and won the race in 2.19¼, 2.20¼, 2.20. This makes the big little horse second in this State of Maine, and we congratulate Dr. Garcelon, his owner, on the enviable position taken. He is a pretty good horse for a physician to use all winter in visiting patients and then send out in the summer to beat the pick of the crowd elsewhere.

The loss of two valuable foals is reported at Sunnyside farm, one out of Gretchen by Jedwood, the other a filly by Nelson.

Nancy Hanks lowered her record at Rochester last Thursday from 2.14 to 2.12¼.

## Poultry Department.

Have a scratching place for your fowls. Do not throw the grain on the hardest piece of ground, but among leaves or fine straw and make the hens scratch.

A. Hayden, of Robbinston is doing a large business in the poultry line, and seems to be very successful. He keeps two thousand hens and chickens nearly all Plymouth Rock. He is getting 400 to 500 eggs per day at present. The eggs are sent to Boston, and he says the eggs pay all the bills. He feeds them three times per day, feeds corn meal and shorts mixed and wet with skimmed milk. He keeps seven cows and all the skimmed milk is used for the poultry in the above mentioned manner. His poultry were all remarkably healthy looking, and Mr. Hayden claims that the milk keeps the fowls in a healthy condition, the milk takes the place of bugs. They certainly look very healthy. Mr. Hayden keeps 60 doves. The doves pick up the fine meal or the leavings, and are no expense. He is doing quite a business marketing young doves in Boston, as they bring from 25 to 40 cents each when four weeks old, and they breed very fast.

### Stimulating Fowls.

We believe in stimulating fowls, but we want the stimulants to consist of such articles as will build up rather than tear down the constitution. We believe in rusty iron in the drinking water during damp weather or changing of seasons. We likewise believe in a piece of asafoetida, about the size of a hazelnut, wrapped up in muslin (a regular sugar teat), and placed in the drinking water when there are signs of colds with the fowls. We believe in an occasional feed of chopped raw onions at night to maintain health. We believe in a varied diet of good, sound grain and green food for egg production. But we do not have much faith in the condition powders and egg foods. A little goes a great way with us.

Egg powders may force a larger record, but will enfeeble the constitution. Many of the egg foods destroy the fertility. Condition powders may cure certain cases of sickness, but as a rule they destroy the future usefulness of the birds. Grit—good sharp grit—is the article that gives good health. Look at the number of cases of indigestion, all owing to the fact that the fowls have not the proper material to masticate their food. Indigestion is often taken for cholera. Lime makes egg shells. Along with the material to manufacture the egg, lime must be given to make the shells. A certain per cent. of lime is found in the grains, but we liberally feed oyster shells to supply the balance.

Keep the birds in a good condition—neither too fat nor too lean—and there will be less sickness and more eggs. Half-starved hens can neither remain healthy nor lay eggs. It is false economy to cut down the rations. Less corn and more wheat is better policy. The science of feeding is not in stinting the fowls, but in giving them as much as they can eat of the proper feed. In other words for eggs, stimulate the hens with such grains as wheat and oats—as much as they will eat up clean. For growing flesh give them all the corn they wish. Stimulation in the right way is the proper thing to do.—*Homestead.*

### Chemistry of an Egg Shell.

Concerning the above subject, *Popular Science Monthly* says: The shell proper of an egg is made up mostly of earthy materials. The proportions vary according to the food of the bird, but 90 to 97 per cent. is carbonate of lime. The remainder is composed of from 2 to 5 per cent. of animal matter, and from 1 to 5 per cent. of phosphate of lime and magnesia. Where does the hen procure the carbonate of lime with which to form the shell? If we confine fowls in a room and feed them with any of the cereal grains, excluding all sand, dust or earthy matter, they will go on for a time and lay eggs, each one having a perfect shell, made up of the same calcareous elements. Vauquelin shut up a hen ten days and fed her exclusively on oats, of which she consumed 7,474 grains, weight (17 ounces). During this time four eggs were laid, the shells of which weighed nearly 409 grains; of this amount 276 grains were carbonate of lime, 17½ grains phosphate of lime, and 10 grains of gluten. But there is only a little carbonate of lime in oats, and whence could this 409 grains of the rocky material have been derived? The answer to this question opens up some of the most curious and wonderful facts connected with animal chemistry. The body of a bird like that of a man, is but a piece of chemical apparatus made capable of transforming hard and fixed substances into others of a very unlike nature. In oats there is contained phosphate of lime, with an abundance of silica, and the stomach and assimilating organs of the bird are made capable of decomposing the lime salt and forming with the silica a silicate of lime. This new body is itself made to undergo decomposition, and the base is combined with carbonic acid, forming carbonate of lime. The carbonic acid is probably derived from the atmosphere, or more directly perhaps from the blood. These chemical changes among hard, inorganic bodies are certainly wonderful when we reflect that they are brought about in the delicate organs of a comparatively feeble bird, under the influence of animal heat and the vital forces. They embrace a series of decomposing and recomposing operations which it is difficult to imitate in the laboratory. This talk about the littleness of the business dies out when one seeks to comprehend what it is that he is trying to govern.

## Woman's Department.

### Our Field.

Sometimes we stand, while grief our heart is filling,
Within some corner of the little field
God has allotted as our space for tilling,
And wonder what a patch so small can yield.

"So small, so small," the bitter thought comes creeping,
"Must be the harvest when I fain would bring
A wealth of golden sheaves in time of reaping,
To fill with joy the kind heart of the King!"

So, day by day, we through the years endeavor,
Within this field of ours, with listless hands;
And while we work, our eyes go straying ever,
To where are lying broad and sunny lands.

But when, at last, the breath of life is fleeting,
Our quiet hands no more will sow or reap,
And stilled forever is our heart's quick beating
By Him who giveth His beloved sleep.

When comes the dawning of the life elysian—
As we at sunrise see all things more clear—
There will be revealed unto our vision
The mystery that so perplexed us here.

Then shall we know we need a field no greater
Than is the one which God to us has willed;
And in it will the eyes of our Creator
See many places we have left untilled.

ALICE LENA COLE.

### Amber Glints.

If in the course of human events a thief breaks into my house and steals my spoons, I am no doubt justified in thinking the fellow is a scamp, and merits the rigor of the law. But there are mitigating circumstances in the case of the thief. Perhaps he is so beset behind and before by the sleuth-hounds of poverty that he steals in self-defense, to save himself from starvation or suicide. Perhaps there is a twist in his moral make-up, quite as possible as the curve in the physical spine. Perhaps heredity has marked him as the Indians brand their ponies with a hot iron and turn them loose. As between the criminal and the man who professes to be guided and controlled by high and Christian motives, it is natural to make more excuse for the former when he proves himself a scamp than for the latter under the same circumstances. There is no thief, no possible breaker of the law, that so thoroughly proves himself at heart a scamp as the professedly good man who rejoices in the downfall of another man from rectitude and honor. Our readiness to believe evil of others betrays our own evil heart. One of the very saddest things in life to me is the eagerness with which one-half the world pounces upon a slander. The higher the position of the one thus slandered the more eager the chase. No cat ever scurried after a poor little trembling mouse as the eager listener to a scandal flies in pursuit of the tale told in deformation of a good man or woman. The person who tells the tale may be one whom the world would not believe under oath where a fifty-cent value was involved; he may be a blasphemer and a drunkard and an atheist; but if his victim stands high as a moral force in a community, or as a denouncer of sin, or as an example of probity, the more readily will his allegations find credence with so-called good men and women. The vandal that throws the mud at a marble monument is forgotten in the attraction presented by the defiled surface. One can understand how a bad man rejoices in the downfall of a good man. The fact proves to him our common origin, and he is comforted in the revealing of the primal brute. It is quite essential to his comfort that men wallow as well as he. However malignant his course may be in rejoicing over the downfall of his brother man, we can overlook it, because it is perhaps natural. But when reputedly good men and women, professing Christians even, wag their heads and get together in corners to listen to the vile slander that attacks the character of one of their own number, we drop our heads in shame. There is nothing so frail in all the world as reputation. There is no choicer treasure than a sound and unsullied character. Both are the highest result of painstaking endeavor in a world of many temptations. We guard our hyacinths and our roses behind glass cases from the breath of the biting blast, but we interpose no defense between an established reputation and every snarling wind that blows. Society cannot afford this wholesale blighting of personal reputation by calumnious breath. Everything that is loyal in the human heart, everything that is tender and sweet in human affection, everything that is strong and steadfast in human impulse, should form a bulwark between established character and the hyena-like scandal and gossip that would destroy it. If we cannot do this for one another it is time we threw off the garb of civilization and joined the wolves.

### Hints to Housekeepers.

Catsup keeps better, and pickles also, if you put a bit of horseradish in the mouth of the bottle.

Breathing the fumes of spirits of turpentine will afford relief to the sufferer from whooping cough.

New tins should be set over the fire with boiling water in them for several hours before food is put into them.

To keep off mosquitoes sprinkle the pillow slips and walls next the bed with a weak solution of carbolic acid.

To remove rust from knives cover the blades with sweet oil for a day or two and then rub with a lump of fresh lime.

The unused stove will not rust if brushed over with a liquid composed of a gill each of kerosene and linseed oil and a spoonful of turpentine.

To remove grease from carpets, cover the spots with flour or dry corn meal, and pin a paper over it. Repeat the process every six hours until the grease is drawn out, brushing the old flour off each time.

If you have the time and strength to rub the various articles of furniture, you will find the following mixture an excellent one: Equal proportions of turpentine, boiled linseed oil and vinegar. Shake the bottle well before using, and rub with a woolen cloth.

A good plan for keeping butter cool and sweet in summer is to fill a box with sand to within an inch or two of the top; sink the butter jars in the sand, then thoroughly wet the sand with cold water. Cover the box air tight. The box may be kept in the kitchen and used as a table.

### Care of the Hands.

There are not nearly so many secrets in hand treatment as people imagine. A little ammonia or borax in the water you wash your hands with, and that water just lukewarm, will keep the skin clean and soft. A little oatmeal mixed with the water will whiten the hands. Many people use glycerine on their hands when they go to bed at night, wearing gloves to keep the bedding clean; but glycerine does not agree with everyone. It makes some skins harsh and red. These people should rub their hands with dry oatmeal and wear gloves in bed. The best preparation for hands at night is white of an egg with a grain of alumn dissolved in it. Quacks have a fancy name for it; but all can make it and spread over their hands, and the job is done. They also make the Roman toilet paste. It is merely white of egg, barley flour and honey. They say it was used by the Romans in olden times. Anyway, it is a first-rate thing; but it is a sticky sort of stuff to use, and does not do the work any better than oatmeal. The roughest and hardest hands can be made soft and white in a month's time by doctoring them a little at bedtime, and all the tools you need are a nail brush, a bottle of ammonia, a box of powdered borax, and a little fine white sand to rub the stains off, or a cut of lemon, which will do even better, for the acid of the lemons will clean anything.—*Ex.*

What a misfortune it is to come into this world with too much heart. The superfluous overstock is like the presence of too much pepper in soup—it makes every one uncomfortable. How much happier the man in the street car was to-day (so far as this world goes) who laughed to see a couple of little mules dragging a half dozen tons' weight up a slippery incline, than the woman was who sat opposite him, and almost felt it in her heart to doubt God, that He should let the world be so full of woe, and men's hearts so full of cruelty. Why is it that horses are made the victims everywhere of the devilish temper of men? The noblest of all animals, they are put to the hardest uses, and upon their patient strength is imposed the heaviest burdens. Repeatedly of late I have been the witness of man's inhumanity to his horse, and I have attempted in my public way, with my hat awry and my general appearance against me, to avenge the superior animal. But what can an impulsive, excitable woman do in a case where the courage and muscle of a man are needed? Some day, either here or "over the river," I am going to get even with the man who overloads his horse, who kicks him in the stomach, hits him in the nose, lashes him and over-drives him, and when that day of reckoning comes so choice shall be the punishment that, though he be re-incarnate a thousand times, and the spokes of the tireless wheel of Karma bring him back again and again to plod his way with tears and laughter through this mortal life, his pet sin will never again come in the guise of cruelty to defenceless animals.

Nothing made with sugar, eggs and milk should reach the boiling point.

The molasses to be used for gingerbread is greatly improved by being first boiled, then skimmed.

Blankets and furs put away well sprinkled with borax and done up air tight will never be troubled with moths.

It is a fact worth remembering that persons afflicted with acidity of the stomach should not indulge in cold drinks.

French cooks, powder parsley by chopping it and then twisting it in a towel, which leaves it dry; it is then used for sprinkling over dishes as a garnish.

It is best to soak all onions for an hour or two in cold water. This removes their greenness, and if baked afterward they are far more delicate. Boiling seems to concentrate the odor of the onion.

To clean mirrors, dust first with a very soft duster, then rub off with a sponge dipped in alcohol to cleanse the glass, and dust the glass with powder blue in a thin muslin rag; polish with an old silk handkerchief.

The white of an egg, with a little water and sugar, is good for children who are troubled with an irritable stomach. It is very healing, and will prove an excellent remedy for diarrhœa, as well as a simple preventive for bowel disorders.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Aug. 20, 1891.

## TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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## Collectors' Notices.

MR. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our subscribers in Franklin county.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our subscribers in Hancock county.

MR. I. C. LIBBY of Burnham, is an authorized Agent of the *Farmer*.

All entries for the State Fair close Tuesday, Aug. 25th.

It looks as though there was a call for a school of architecture, when expensive buildings like the State House and new post office at Augusta cannot be made water-tight for two years. A country barn builder would do a better job than that.

Maine's 1,400,000 ton hay crop looks as if they had been permitting the grass to grow under their feet down East.—*Boston Herald.*

Not at all. It only shows that the people of Maine keep to the well beaten paths and do not wander aimlessly all over the fields.

It seems probable that Uncle Sam's specialists may be able to call rain at will, their first experiment in Texas bringing an abundant rainfall within ten hours. It might have come without the bombs and cannon, but that it came in answer to man's artillery seems plausible.

In these days the farmers gather on the porch in the evening to hear the corn leaves rustle, as they whisper their story one to another. Go down through the fields and you will find good sized ears. Be careful what you say, else the harvest which is near will betray your secrets.

There should be a law making it a criminal offence for leaving a horse unhitched in the street or door-yard. This year accidents have been altogether too frequent, and town and city authorities need take some action to protect the pedestrians. Human life is as valuable as the time necessary to secure the horses.

The Puritans at Squirrel Island still hold the fort. The steamer bearing the Sunday papers had a crowd on board Sunday, but was not permitted to land. The papers were sent ashore in a rowboat. Evidently the residents there are too good to be troubled with company and not good enough to let go the Sunday newspaper.

The entries for the Eastern State Fair are not yet published, but Pres. Bass authorizes the statement that they are unusually large, and that in the summing up the public will find this exhibit in every way satisfactory. The more complete the Eastern State Fair, the better for the agricultural work of Maine.

A Houlton fruit dealer tells the *Pioneer* that he cannot buy any more fruit in Boston, for the reason that it takes five days to get fruit to Houlton by freight, and when it arrives—such a muss! Passengers are put through in about fourteen hours. Evidently the transportation companies are determined there shall be no cramps in Aroostook this year. Let them look out or they will have a severe attack when the Direct road is opened, and the residents of Maine's flower garden can reach out to Bangor and pick their fruit from the orchards daily.

The late Geo. Jones, the proprietor of the New York *Times*, who died at Poland Springs, could have prided himself on having refused probably the highest cash bribe—$5,000,000—ever offered to an individual, certainly to a private citizen. It came at the time of the Tweed rule, and the condition was silence in regard to that corrupt ring. The refusal to accept is the strongest evidence of the character of the man, and is the highest heritage which has in this age enriched the calling adorned by the dead publisher.

The Cumberland County Agricultural Society has taken a prompt and commendable stand against gamblers. At a meeting of the officers, Saturday, it was voted to exclude all gambling, lotteries, wheels of fortune and prize sales from their exhibition, which is to occur Sept. 15th—17th. The city authorities at Lewiston have announced that no rum selling or gambling would be allowed in that city hereafter, a fact that will please the thousands who attend the State Fair. Let the good work extend until the streets and grounds everywhere be safe and free for all.

Saturday was the most exciting day for a half holiday that has ever been seen in the Produce Exchange. There was only an hour and a half of business, and in that short time the sales of wheat amounted to 9,480,000 bushels.—*Ex.*

If the whole truth had been told, it would have appeared that not a kernel changed hands, and the whole transaction only represents so much gambling, and that, too, with the bread of the nations. It is well nigh useless to attempt to check evil practices on a small scale when such gigantic operations are carried on by the noted gamblers who pose as stock speculators. The whole system is rotten all through.

"Give the Kansas farmers two more crops as good as their present one," writes the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture in that State, "and they will be out of debt." The figures given from returns at the office of this Board show that there are products now growing worth $90,000,000 above the amount which the farmers required for their own use. The Secretary estimates that the farmers will spend about $25,000,000 of this for groceries and clothing, thus leaving $65,000,000 to apply to the mortgages on their farms. Here's success to the hard workers on Western farms and the wish that their brightest hopes may be realized.

Not only the hot weather, but the peculiar and unsurpassed attractions of Maine, have combined this year to swell the list of visitors far beyond anything in the history of the State. The hotels on seaboard, at the lakes, and the mountains, are all filled to overflowing, and still they come, and coming, they will be here again. The constantly changing beauties of Maine scenery is not appreciated by those who gaze upon it every day. The incoming of these thousands, to find health and pleasure, and to leave behind comforts, is to be encouraged in every laudable manner. Let them come, for we can give what is unsurpassed in the mountains of Switzerland, and giving, all will be blessed. If it means millions to Maine, it means far more to those who drop their dollars in town and village to help every inhabitant. Make their stay pleasant, and invite them to come again.

The Trustees of the Maine State Fair held a busy session, Tuesday, at Lewiston, their room being besieged all day with applicants for space, stalls and pens. Everybody was happy because of the sure promise of so complete a fair in every department. Not a class is to be without a full representation, and the whole promises to be well balanced. Entries are coming in rapidly, and the Secretary is kept busy. It looks now as though a half dozen or more cottages would be built this year, while the campers' space will all be taken. A well known horseman who has traveled extensively declares that the entries at the coming Maine State Fair will be larger than ever, and that the free-for-all will be the best race seen in New England this year. His conclusions are drawn from extended observation and conversation with horsemen in every part of the State. For the free-for-all, he names as the sure starters, The Seer, 2.19¼, Emma E., 2.19¾, Early Bird, 2.19, Otis Shaw, about 2.20, Jack Spratt, 2.23¼, Mountaineer, 2.23¼, Robert D., about the same record, and one from out of the State. This field, if they come together, will be the greatest ever seen in Maine, and this horseman is confident they will all be there, with the possibility that others will join. If so, it will be the greatest attraction the State Fair could offer.

## Country Roads.

The attractions of Maine are not to be found in any one locality or section. This is the one feature that holds the attention of the traveler. Go where one will, and new beauties are to be seen. The mirror of nature is constantly presenting some fresh combination of shades, and a picture of surpassing loveliness can at any time be seen from the hilltops along the highway. At the same time, it may seriously be questioned whether the view is not marred, and the effect injured, by a want of attention to what some might consider of minor importance. There is no way in which the attractions may be increased so easily as by a little better attention to the roads and roadsides. Good road beds, smooth and hard, free from stumps, stones and logs, will always be appreciated, and the town will be measured, by the traveler, by the general condition of the highways, the guideboards at the corners, and the school houses. If these be well kept, the impression will be conveyed that the town is prosperous and the inhabitants contented. No matter how fine the dwellings, if these be neglected nothing can satisfy the stranger that the town is progressive and the citizens happy. It is not a question of accurate judgment, but of first impressions, and these as a rule are enduring.

Maine, as a summer resort, is being boomed by the far seeing business men in every way possible. The Grand Trunk line running through the State, and which is emphatically a Maine road, is spending thousands yearly in setting forth, in a convincing manner, the attractions of the State, to be found in every section. This is not enough. There is something for the people to do, not only for their own comfort and protection, but to seal the story told the outside public, by giving more attention to the highways and keeping them in better repair. Under the laws of the State these must be in a safe condition for the traveler, but in some towns it is evident there is a very imperfect appreciation of what is intended to be covered by the term safe. If a road is in such shape that one can walk a horse without danger to life and limb, it is considered enough. The thought of comfort to the stranger passing over the country road does not seem to enter in at all. For just this reason some of the most attractive spots in Maine are passed over and neglected. There are towns where, if the highways were kept in first class condition, the city residents and travelers would flock in numbers, but now, because they are only "good enough," which means simply passable, they repel instead of attract. There is no call for a large increase of expenditure, but rather a wise distribution of the amount now appropriated, and the doing well of whatever is attempted. The policy of killing time while working taxes on the highway, will explain why so many poor roads are to be found. Men who recognize the natural advantages of a town or section, must see to it that these are brought within the reach of the summer tourist by inviting roads and roadways. Not only should there be a smooth, hard road bed, well turned to shed water, but the ditches and road sides ought to be cleared of all waste material. If it be charged that this means more labor, then surely the answer is that out of this there is sure to come increased revenue to the town by the incoming of those who seek for pleasant drives in desirable localities, where they may spend their summer months. Not alone along the seashore or at the mountains should we find the tourist, but because of the grand variety of scenery, lakes, rivers, ponds, hills and valleys, scattered all over Maine. Every village should attract, and would, if by attention to some of these little things the traveler be drawn to spots where the beauty of nature may best be seen. A penny wise and pound foolish system prevails in far too many localities, which drives away and does not call in. Even some of our larger towns and cities fail right here, and because the streets and surroundings are not attractive and comfortable, lose what would otherwise be of great value. Good roads, with pleasing roadsides will be found to be one of the best investments possible for a town or city, and one which will increase in value year by year. Aside from all benefit to be derived by the residents, the pecuniary advantages of having well kept roads are sufficient to warrant calling attention to a subject now too much neglected.

MAINE MILITIA. The Maine Volunteer Militia went into camp Monday, with the exception of some one hundred and twenty-five men who arrived Saturday, for the annual week's muster. Adjutant General Sprague, Gen. Philbrook, and Inspector General Harper of the Governor's staff, with other officers, will remain throughout the encampment.

Past Adjutant George E. Lovett and Second Lieutenant Chas. F. Monroe of Boston, members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, were guests at State headquarters, coming down on the Saturday night boat. They had a special electric car from Gardiner, Lieut. Col. W. Scott Choate of this city meeting them at the wharf and acting as escort to the camp. They returned home on Tuesday.

The troops moved into camp in good order, the new men being delighted with their quarters and the breezy location of the grounds. The new arrivals came by special trains. The troops will break camp Friday afternoon.

The drilling and exhibitions, the rifle practice, and dress parades, have drawn a large number to the grounds, and all have expressed pleasure at the proficiency manifest.

The annual encampment this year at Camp Benson, Newport, has been one of the most successful ever held in this State. In fact the boys—old boys—of the G. A. R. are coming to count their week's outing in this beautiful spot as one of the necessaries of the summer. Some seventy-five survivors of the Eleventh Maine Regiment met and held their annual reunion, with the following election of officers: Capt. A. Maxfield, New York, President; Thomas T. Tabor, Bangor, Secretary and Treasurer; Charles Davis, Bangor, 1st Vice-President; Samuel Warren, Brownfield, 2nd Vice-President. Among other prominent members of the regiment were present Gen. H. M. Plaisted, Augusta; Gen. Jonathan A. Hill, Pennsylvania; Capt. Albert Maxfield, New York; Capt. Nash, Natick, Mass.; Capt. James Thompson, New Gloucester, Me.; Lieut. Robert Brady, New York; Lieut. Lewis Campbell, Minneapolis, and E. E. Morton, Webster, Mass. A large number were present on Governor's day, and the interest of the encampment was fully maintained to the last.

Stirring times are reported at the Christian Alliance campmeeting at Old Orchard. Sunday's meetings eclipsed any ever held. A part of the forenoon session was devoted to soliciting subscriptions. Forty persons pledged each $100, twenty, $50, twenty, $25, fifty, $10, 104, $5 each. Several contributions of jewelry were also made. In half an hour $27,000 were raised. Collections for the whole day aggregated nearly $30,000, all of which will be devoted to foreign missions. Several who have participated in these meetings will be sent as missionaries to China. Sixty converts were baptized in the afternoon.

Grand Master Dyer of the Maine Odd Fellows quotes the proverb about the bending of the twig and the inclining of the tree to the fraternity, and urges all lodges to have an annual children's day, in order to enlist future Odd Fellows at an early age. This is a shrewd idea for any organization. The Grange long ago adopted this same idea, and it has strengthened the order all over the State. The closer we keep to the children the greater will be the volume of happiness.

Last Saturday the town of Sidney lost one of its oldest and most respected inhabitants, and the *Farmer* one of its old-time subscribers, when Mr. Edmund Merrill died, at the ripe age of eighty, after a life well spent in adding to the comfort of others. His wife died July 27th, only two weeks before, and now he joins her never again to be separated.

Speaking in relation to the building at the World's Fair, the Portland *Express* joins the crusade against any co-partnership, where identity is to be lost, and closes by declaring that, "Maine must have her own building, and be its sole tenant."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. A wave of sadness has, the past week, swept over the whole country, as the fact of the death of James Russell Lowell flashed over the lines. Not only because of his literary ability, not only because of his poetry and prose have become so familiar to the English speaking people, not only because of his faithful and able services as a representative of our government at a foreign court, but rather because of the memory of another day, when, with a loyal band, though small, he stood against the advice of friends and the ostracism of society, for the cause of freedom. One by one the little band of notable leaders in that struggle have been drawing over them the curtain of green "which never outward swings," and from our sight taking a journey into "a far country," until but one or two remain to tell the story of the anti-slavery days.

As one of the chief of poets, scholars and wits, James Russell Lowell's name stands eminent among Americans, while his long association with the city of Cambridge has added lustre to the fame of New England literature. On the 22d of February, 1819, he was born, in the charming old house at "Elmwood," where he made his home afterward. He was descended from a long line of men who have stood high in the annals of their country. At the age of 19, Lowell was graduated at Harvard (class of 1838), and was class poet. Instead of entering at once, however, upon a literary career, he studied law, and even opened an office in Boston. But in 1841 his first work, "A Year's Life," was printed, and its display of vivid imagination gave promise of the future. His next literary venture was the publication of the *Pioneer*, a literary magazine of short life, edited by him, assisted by Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes and Hawthorne.

The year 1840 was most prolific, bringing forth the famous "Bigelow Papers," "The Vision of Sir Launfal" and the "Fable for Critics."

He married, in 1844, Maria White, an ardent abolitionist, and no doubt her influence assisted in turning his thoughts to the serious side of that cause to which he rendered immortal service. Lowell and his wife were regular contributors to *Liberty Bell*, and his name appears in 1848 in the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, as corresponding editor. Later the Boston *Courier* was the vehicle of his production, and in its columns the first series of the "Bigelow Papers" were given to the public, beginning the issue for June, 1846, and ending in 1848. The hitherto despised abolitionists found a champion who turned the batteries of the scholar in unequaled wit, merriment and ridicule upon their enemies, and the enemies of the free republic.

From 1857 till 1862 he wrote many essays, and in 1863 became, with Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, joint editor of the *North American Review*, a connection which he maintained till 1872. The *Atlantic Monthly*, founded in 1857, was set on foot by Holmes, Longfellow, Emerson and Lowell, and Emerson's study was the scene of the gathering of the great literary lights of Boston, where the enterprise was discussed and the character of the magazine settled upon.

The outbreak of the Civil War caused a revival of the *dramatis personæ* of the "Biglow Papers," in which the disunionists at home and their sympathizers in England, were equally brought under the lash of his stinging satire.

The volumes of prose, "Among My Books," and "My Study Windows," issued in 1870, comprising the choicest of Lowell's literary essays.

In 1877, Mr. Lowell was appointed by President Hayes to the Spanish mission, from which he was transferred, in 1880, to the Court of St. James. His diplomatic career closed with his recall by President Cleveland in 1885. His residence in London was clouded by the long illness, and by the death, in February, 1885, of his second wife, Mrs. Frances Dunlap of Portland, Me., whom he had married in September, 1857.

The following message from Lord Salisbury was received at the State Department in Washington, and forwarded to Cambridge:

"The Queen desires to express her sorrow and regret at the news which has just reached this country of Mr. Lowell's death.
SALISBURY."

The death of Mr. Lowell brings words of condolence and of tribute to his memory from all lands and the most eminent people. Mr. Walter Besant, the well known writer and novelist, and first chairman of the Executive Committee of the Incorporated Society of Authors, sent the following;

"The English Authors' Society sends its deepest regrets and sympathy with Americans on the death of that great writer, its friend, James Russell Lowell."

Simple but impressive funeral services over the remains were held in Appleton Chapel, Cambridge. Seldom has there been witnessed such a gathering of those distinguished in literary and other professions as gathered to pay the last tribute of love and respect to the deceased author, critic, poet and diplomatist. Bishop Phillips Brooks and Rev. W. M. Lawrence officiated. The pall bearers were Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard College, George William Curtis, Oliver Wendell Holmes, W. D. Howells, Christopher Cranch, Charles Eliot Norton, Professor Child, C. F. Choate, John Holmes and Professor Bartlett.

Following are some lines from the dead poet's pen on death:

My love, I have no fear that thou shouldst die;
Albeit I ask no fairer life than this
Whose numbering-clock is still thy gentle kiss,
While Time and Peace with hands enlocked fly.
Yet care I not where in eternity
We live and love, well knowing that there is
No backward step for those who feel the bliss
Of faith as their most lofty yearnings high;
Love has so purified my being's core
Meseems I scarcely should be startled even
To find some morn that thou hadst gone before;
Since with thy love this knowledge, too, was given—
Which each calm day doth strengthen more and more—
That they who love are but one step from heaven.

It was a kind and thoughtful act on the part of the wealthy boarders at Poland Springs where they cancelled a mortgage which was hanging over Mr. William Skillinger a farmer of that vicinity now 85 years of age. Mrs. Marsh, a sister of Mr. Ricker, heard of his case and suggested the idea of a benefit concert to raise the mortgage from the farm. It was one day last week, the evening of his 85th birthday, when Mr. Skillinger was taken from his old farm house and in one of the finest carriages, driven to the big house on the hill.

The old farmer was accompanied to the concert hall by Hiram Ricker, Senior, who introduced his old time friend as one of Poland's most honorable citizens. The two venerable men were seated and the concert went on. The Rev. Dr. Booth and J. Seveir Page of New York and Gad Robinson, the prominent banjo soloist of Boston, took a prominent part in the exercises, and when the tickets were all sold it was found that $175 had been realized. After the concert a hat was passed around and money enough raised to pay the balance of the $307 mortgage and it was immediately cancelled. Mr. Skillinger went home that evening a happy man.

J. W. Mitchell of Belfast, Secretary of the Maine Prohibitory League, is canvassing Bangor to learn the opinions of the people in regard to measures for a better enforcement of the liquor law. When he has made a thorough canvass, if his backing is sufficient, he will form a law and order league. "If we do begin operations here," said Mr. Mitchell, "we will make some of the liquor dealers tired, as we will not stop until our work is completed if it requires one, two or five years to accomplish it. We do not come here to create an excitement, but for business." It seems a little strange that in this State of ours with officers everywhere it is necessary for strangers to come in and enforce the laws of Maine. Something is wrong.

He was a Fairfield young man and he had not paid his taxes, but he had managed to scrape together money enough to attend the races and spend what he wanted to there. Having trouble to get a ten dollar bill changed he applied to a bystander. The man could accommodate him. But when the youth counted up his change he found he had tackled Mr. H. E. Tuck and in his hand were the ten dollars less the poll tax for which the collector smilingly tendered a receipt. Mr. Tuck is the man who always gets his taxes during the year.

*Editor Farmer:* Will you please inform me through the *Farmer* if the national flower has been decided upon? and greatly oblige
A SUBSCRIBER.

The golden rod has been selected as the national flower.

RAILROAD PRIVILEGES. Many look upon a railroad as an enemy, and consider the amount paid for transportation a tax. This should not be. If injustice prevails, that should be corrected; but we must never overlook the fact that life to-day would be dull and monotonous if we were deprived of the blessings coming in from our railroads. We cannot deny the fact that the cost of transportation has been greatly reduced, and the expenses of travel made less burdensome, while time has been well nigh annihilated. Instead of three or four days being consumed in going to Boston, we now, from central Maine, can reach there in five to six hours. The markets of the whole country are, by means of these multiplying lines, brought to our very doors. If it is for the best interests of all that we be brought thus in contact with each other, then these railroads are promoters of public welfare, and add to the sum total of our happiness and comfort. When inclined to criticise or complain at what these agents bring, or at the price charged for the bringing, it will be well to stop long enough to think of what has been done by clear headed, far sighted men, who have put in their money, and followed with all their energies in opening up new sections and reaching out to distant points. Those who complain forget or overlook all this. This experimental work has become a certainty. Only a few years ago the stock of the Maine Central sold at a ruinously low figure, and thousands who put in their hundreds took out but a fraction. Those who remained and are to-day realizing, showed either greater wisdom or more persistency.

Rapid transit is expensive, and we who enjoy the luxury must pay the bills. The roads and by-ways are still open for travelers, but no one can afford to wait. Business is pushing and time is precious. The call goes out for a higher rate of speed, and, at great expense, it is secured and maintained. All these things should be remembered, because the comforts and blessings are not all on one side of the balance sheet. But for our railway lines, one of the greatest revenues coming to our people through summer travel would be entirely cut off. To hold this class, each year the managers of our railroads are obliged to seek additional attractions. Special vestibule trains, short stops, through trains between extreme points—all are necessary to satisfy those who pour out such a volume into the laps of the inhabitants of Maine. Directly and indirectly, this touches and helps every citizen. It flows in, to be scattered wherever a hand is toiling to produce.

Some idea of the growth of railroading in Maine may be gleaned from a comparison of the travel over the Maine Central from central points:

PASSENGERS CARRIED.

| | 1883. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|
| Portland | 69,639 | 174,647 |
| Brunswick | 45,532 | 64,123 |
| Augusta | 63,831 | 85,290 |
| Waterville | 31,389 | 47,974 |
| Bangor | 95,514 | 144,271 |
| Lewiston | 70,572 | 86,277 |
| | 384,487 | 620,617 |

There are some other instructive items: The passengers who bought tickets at other than the company's station in 1883 numbered 182,656, and in 1890, 305,935. These figures show an increase of over 63 per cent. in the number of passengers carried on the above mentioned accounts. That at Bangor alone increased over 50 per cent., while the increase at Portland was over 150 per cent.

So much in the line of the passenger business. Contrast in the same way the freight business at a few points. The figures are given in tons, representing the freight received and sent from the points named:

| | 1883. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|
| Portland | 173,316 | 251,399 |
| Yarmouth Junction | 20,583 | 90,112 |
| Gardiner | 35,064 | 66,152 |
| Augusta | 21,711 | 52,366 |
| Bangor | 176,167 | 254,798 |
| | 426,841 | 714,827 |

An increase of over 67 per cent. is shown. The figures, both in passenger and freight traffic, may in exceptional instances be due to exceptional circumstances, but in the main they represent the natural and steady growth in business, largely due to the improvement of facilities afforded by the road.

These figures suggest that the people are using these lines more and more every year. It is to be so in the future; and as we ask for protection, for still more rapid transit, for safe delivery of self and chattels, let us bear in mind that the prosperity of this railroad is a good indicator of the growth and improvement of the State. We cannot return to primitive conditions if we would; we would not if we could; and therefore, if others hustle, so should we, seeking ever to keep in the front ranks. Then the railroad becomes a necessity, and its service is recognized. Those who stand and wait are they who complain.

A letter of inquiry in relation to dead ash trees, has called out the following response from Prof. Harvey of the State experiment Station:

"Ash trees are tender, put out their leaves late in the spring and lose them early in the fall, making their annual growth rapidly during the short summer. Being so tender, they are subject to serious injury by late spring and early fall frosts. It will probably be remembered, especially by those who, like the writer, had their early beans, tomatoes, potatoes and early corn killed, that there was a late spring frost this season, which occurred in May. At this time the ash trees were unfolding their young, tender leaves, and they were killed, especially in the low ground.

"It will be remembered that Nature provides for mishaps of this kind by forming latent buds in the axils of the leaves of plants, which do not grow unless the ordinary ones are injured, or, in some cases, there is a power in the plant to throw out adventitious buds anywhere from the branches, trunk or root, which will enable the plant to develop a second crop of leaves after the first has been killed. Those trees that had vitality enough to recover from the first shock were forced to renew their foliage from latent buds on last year's shoots or from adventitious buds on the older wood, while these, without enough vitality to rally, were killed. The other forest trees were spared because their leaves were more mature and hardened.

"The local occurrence of sulphurous fumes about Brewer would not account for such wide-spread destruction; while an examination of the trees will show that it was not due to winter killing, as the buds formed last season unfolded this spring. The late frost seems adequate to explain the results, therefore we are inclined to hold Jack frost accountable for the mischief.

Charles Lawrence, the ex-assistant Cashier of the broken Keystone National Bank, Phila., who pleaded guilty to making false entries in the bank's books, and to conspiring with G. W. Marsh, the President of the bank, was Tuesday sentenced to eight years in the eastern penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $100 and costs. In the cases of Francis W. Kennedy, President, and Henry H. Kennedy, Cashier of the suspended Spring Garden National Bank, who pleaded guilty to misapplying the bank's funds and making false entries, sentences were postponed until September 8th.

Judge Buller has reconsidered the sentence of Lawrence, the bank wrecker, and has reduced it to seven years' imprisonment.

The Hon. Charles F. Libby, President of the Maine Senate, has one of the strongest petitions for his appointment to one of the new United States judgeships ever presented. Gov. Burleigh, the entire Maine delegation in Congress, Chief Justice Peters and most of the judiciary, many of the leading members of the legislature, as well as prominent lawyers are urging his appointment.

An Old Town lady had her faith in human nature somewhat shaken recently. A woman apparently in destitute circumstances called on her accompanied by a daughter said to be in consumption. The lady while out of the room for bread to give her indigent callers overheard the woman say to the consumptive daughter, "Why don't you cough more, you don't cough half enough."

The philanthropic Portland lady who, out of her own earnings, supported and cared for a destitute family, could not have been greatly comforted when, upon the death of one of them, there was found concealed in a mattress $1300, which had been secreted, while accepting the bounty of others.

Since the transfer of the weather to the agricultural department, the farmers have found cause for rejoicing. Now their wants are appreciated and the corn is maturing. Nothing like having some one at the helm who appreciates the situation.

There's lots of music in Piscataquis county all the time, but the piano factory at Foxcroft is adding to the sweet tones, twelve fine instruments being turned out monthly.

GRANGE DAY AT THE MAINE CHAUTAUQUAN ASSEMBLY, FRYEBURG. Last year when Dr. Dunn and Rev. Mr. Lindsey so kindly placed a half day at the disposal of the patrons of Maine, it was with the hope that it might become a permanent fixture, and an attractive feature in the yearly programme. This year, at the suggestion of some members of the order, the entire day was devoted to Grange work, and the list of speakers increased.

It is doubtful if there can be found a more inviting spot than the beautiful grove on the banks of the Saco, with the mountains rising all about, and the valley so rich and beautiful. Under the shade of the pines, elms and maples, the thousands congregate to be fed mentally, as they drink in fresh supplies of strength from air and water. If the grove, river and mountains, in all their loveliness and grandeur, could be transplanted to the main trunk line of the Maine Central, it would be the great attraction of the State. As it is, the residents of distant states are learning its worth, and when the new hotel is finished it will rapidly come into favor.

As a location for a State Grange picnic, it is not so accessible as many places, but when the patrons of Maine and New Hampshire, within easy distance, turn out, the grove and halls resound with their merry voices. It was so last Thursday when they rallied and filled the large auditorium, to spend a day together. Ex-Gov. and Past Master Robie presided, and in extended remarks introduced the speakers of the day. Never in the history of the order in Maine have we been favored with so much talent from abroad, and those outside the order learned not only the Grange thought of Maine, but also of all New England. Scattered through the audience were many leading Divines and teachers from various parts of the country. Hon. Nelson Dingley, who had been attending previous meetings, remained, at the invitation of the patrons, and was an interested listener throughout. The sound position taken by each speaker, upon the vital questions of to-day, must have confirmed his opinion upon the quality of Grange work and the stability of the order.

Dr. A. Towle of Freedom, N. H., District Deputy, was the first speaker, and the one thought he emphasized was, that the evils and obstacles recognized, are largely due to our own indifference, and to be regulated by our greater activity. "It is noticeable in the first place," he said, "that the yield of products per acre is as large as ever, and the market price of all these products far more than it was forty years ago. Evidently, farming is yielding a larger income than it did forty years ago, yet at the end of the year a large proportion of farmers find a deficiency. Clearly the trouble must be," said the speaker, "that the family expenditures have increased faster than the income. It is a mistake to suppose that remedies for the depression in farming could be had by legislation, and those men who are turning the farmer's attention from themselves to political action are doing them an injury. What the farmers should ask, is not special legislation for themselves, but that there should be no more special legislation for others."

Referring to the emphasis which some of the leading farmers are laying on a readjustment of taxation as the remedy for farm depression, Dr. Towle said that this is straining at a gnat and swallowing a molehill. Even if the tax of the farmer, who now pays $30 per annum, could be reduced to $15, the saving would have no perceptible influence on the farmer.

In conclusion, the doctor thought that the real remedy for farm depression is better farming, more scientific training, more intelligent cropping, fewer middlemen, combination of farmers in Granges and other organizations, to secure the best training, the best markets and their supplies at the lowest price. In short, it seemed to him that the Grange in New England is to-day on the right road, and should be held to definite lines of work.

Mrs. Towle followed the doctor in one of the most earnest and interesting discussions of the social problem we have ever heard. Recognizing the stress now being laid upon education for boys to hold to farm life, she presented a vivid picture of the necessity for a discussion of the causes leading to the almost universal desire on the part of our girls to leave the old home, and flee to village and city. She ascribed it mainly to the rapid social development and love of stir, and the social and other attractions afforded, where large numbers of people are gathered, and in the development of means of travel and intercourse which gave the youth in the country knowledge of these opportunities of which they knew nothing forty years ago. She thought that the mothers themselves were largely to blame, in that they allowed themselves to long for these social advantages and transmitted their distaste of rural life to their offspring. Mrs. Towle thought that the remedy largely lies in a more healthy training of our girls, so as to make them appreciate the fact that these so-called social advantages of city and village life by no means compare with the healthier and more natural features of rural life. She also urged upon mothers that they improve the opportunities of the Grange, and all other social means, for their own comfort and enjoyment, that they seek for the bright side of the rural home in order that a healthier and better spirit and tendency may be transmitted to the coming generations. We wish it were possible for the mothers of Maine to hear Mrs. Towle, who speaks so feelingly out of her convictions and from an extended experience. The noon hour passed altogether too rapidly, and while many listened to the able lecture by Mrs. A. D. Lincoln of Boston, upon "Art and Science *vs.* Drudgery and Luck," many more availed themselves of the opportunity to become better acquainted with each other.

At 3 P. M., the public meeting was resumed. After excellent music by the admirable orchestra, which Prof. Morse of Kent's Hill Seminary, has trained with much skill, Dr. G. A. Bowen, Master of the Connecticut State Grange spoke of the great success of the Grange in that State, and said that the great object they had in view is the making of better farmers and better men and women. The Grange has done a great deal to improve farming in Connecticut by the enthusiasm which it has developed in its membership. We have established a fire insurance company for farmers, with good results. It was said that our farms were all mortgaged, but the Grange investigated the facts and found only 7 per cent. of the farm property mortgaged. Farming is not so badly off as the prophets of evil declare. The Grange has taught the farmers the advantage of combination, and has not failed to secure what it heartily set out to accomplish. Dr. Bowen's visit was a surprise, but a cause of rejoicing.

Bro. Chas. McDaniels, Master of the New Hampshire Grange, was then introduced, and presented the greetings of the New Hampshire patrons. The influence of the Grange in New Hampshire is such that whatever measures the farmers asked for at the late session of the Legislature were given. We hope to do something which will show that farming is not to be despised. Indeed, we propose to establish an agricultural college in New Hampshire on one of the abandoned farms you have heard of, on which it is estimated there is pine timber worth sixteen thousand dollars. Bro. McDaniels is one of the faithful and energetic patrons who, in season and out of season, labors for the best interest of the order, and always with the one thought of adding to its sphere of usefulness. It was his first visit to Maine, but will not be the last.

Hon. J. H. Hale, late Master of the Connecticut State Grange, spoke of the good influence of the Grange. Mr. Hale said he was not in sympathy with the buncombe talk about down trodden farmers. He was a farmer and knew all such talk was bosh. What we farmers want to study, said he, is how to conduct our farming in a more business-like way. How many farmers know exactly how much it costs to produce a given product, as a successful manufacturer knows the cost of every article he makes? But the Grange is opening the eyes of farmers to the importance of farming more skillfully. We are learning to distrust demagogues, who tell us that legislation is crippling us, and to learn that the remedy for our real or supposed woes is to be found in self help. "I have never," said Mr. Hale, "found an unsuccessful farmer who is a business man, as well as a farmer. Talk of abandoned farms," said he, "there are not so many abandoned farms as there are abandoned mills in proportion to their number. Farm produce that is properly grown and properly put up, and properly sold, brings a much better price than where it is produced and put up otherwise. Farmers who have learned how to do things are not finding fault with everybody but themselves. It is important," said the speaker, in closing, "that farmers give more attention to public questions."

Bro. Hale is an earnest, enthusiastic speaker, who says what he believes in a manner which does not admit of any questionings as to his sincerity.

The last speaker of the day was State Lecturer Twitchell, whose subject was "Controlling Forces," his thought being, that while heredity and environment are important factors in our lives, it is by attempting to subordinate these, and answering always the call of duty, that we find the controlling forces which endure. In the discussion of the problem, he reviewed the political, social and educational outlook, and sought to emphasize the necessity for positive work on the part of all.

Bro. A. R. Smiley, who arrived during the afternoon, captivated all by his rich voice and inspiring songs.

The result of the day is such that it will become a part of the regular programme at Fryeburg, and thither the patrons of western Maine will yearly tend. The fruits of this day will long be manifest, and hundreds of patrons returned better prepared for life's cares and duties than when they started in the morning. The officers of the Assembly are doing *good service* in opening their grounds, calling in speakers from a distance, advertising the day, and paying all expenses, asking in return only a small admittance to the grounds. They are surely adding to the worth of the order and the public appreciation of the same.

Our thanks are due to the managers for the pleasures of Grange day, and the sure returns coming to the order.

## Grange News and Notes.

—Patrons of Somerset county should know that there will be a Grange meeting at Hayden Grove, Hayden Lake, Madison, under the auspices of the Maine State Grange, Thursday, Sept. 3. State Master Hunt, and other prominent patrons will be present. Let there be a big gathering.
S. F. EMERSON.

—SOMERSET POMONA AT NORRIDGEWOCK. Notwithstanding the severe hot weather and dusty roads, fully one hundred and twenty-five patrons gathered at the Grange Hall, Norridgewock, to hold the regular August meeting of the Pomona. The entire eleven subordinate Granges in the county were represented, Skowhegan Grange sending thirty-two members. Somerset Grange, Norridgewock, gave the Pomona a warm hearted welcome, and most generously assisted in the entertainment.

Worthy Master L. H. Moulton opened the Grange at 10 A. M., in the fifth degree.

Overseer—M. L. Merrill.
Lecturer—I. O. Winslow.
Steward—R. H. Boothby.
Assistant Steward—Eugene Danforth.
Chaplain—Mrs. G. H. Greenwood.
Treasurer—Augustus Strickland.
Secretary—S. F. Emerson.
Gate Keeper—G. E. Savage.
Ceres—Mrs. Horace Eaton.
Pomona—Mrs. L. H. Moulton.
Flora—Mrs. Lewis Beal.
L. A. S.—Mrs. Eugene Danforth.

Bro. E. H. Tobey, Master of Somerset Grange, gave the members of the Pomona a cordial welcome to the hall and homes of the Somerset Grange, and Sister Ellen M. Goodwin fraternally responded to the welcome. Worthy Lecturer Winslow was most fortunate in presenting for discussion so interesting and practical a question as "How Shall We Make Farm Life More Desirable?" The following speakers presented their different opinions on the question: R. A. Davis, Alonzo Smith, Horace Eaton, R. H. Boothby, Melvin Bigelow, L. C. Dillingham, Mrs. J. P. Ellis, Mrs. E. M. Goodwin, Mrs. G. H. Greenwood, Mrs. L. H. Moulton, Mrs. Lewis Beal, Mrs. Horace Eaton, L. H. Moulton, A. G. Bowman, G. T. Tibbitts, J. P. Ellis, Abel Thompson, I. O. Winslow, C. E. Smith, O. A. Bowman, W. W. Brown and S. F. Emerson. It is not often that we are favored with so lively a debate, and with such interesting remarks. The sentiment prevailed that the home should be made the centre of attraction; that constant effort should be made to elevate and broaden the occupation of farming, make it a business, demanding and receiving that watchful care and attention that is devoted to any other business. Don't decry farming. Don't make it a life of drudgery. Put thought and intelligence at work, and seek to so beautify and elevate farm homes and farm lives that our friends of other occupations and professions will look upon us and really envy us our advanced position in society. Improvements along these lines must come both by individual and organized effort. We owe something to ourselves, to our manhood and womanhood. We also owe something to society; to the public welfare. Let us be true men and women, seeking the best good of all. The debate was only cut short for want of time. A well organized choir dispersed excellent music at intervals during the meeting; members of Somerset Grange favored us with instrumental music, which was greatly appreciated, and Bro. W. W. Brown sang one of his favorite songs, entitled "Twenty Years Ago." A substantial Grange dinner was served in the hall. A class of twenty was instructed in the fifth degree of the order, and admitted into the Pomona. Next meeting with Bingham Grange, Tuesday, Sept. 8.
S. F. EMERSON, *Sec'y.*

—A special meeting of Kennebec County Pomona Grange will be held, by invitation, with Windsor Grange, Wednesday, Aug. 26, with the following programme arranged by the Lecturer:

1st. Opening exercises.
2d. Fifth degree work and business.
3d. Discussion of the subject of produce exchange continued from a previous meeting.
4th. Dinner.
5th. Half hour entertainment by Windsor Grange.
6th. Question: "How can the farmers of Kennebec best increase the revenue of their farms?"

*Albion.* O. MEADER, *Sec'y.*

—Ex-Commissioner of Agriculture Coleman says: "From all parts of this land farmers are coming together. Organization and co-operation are the wonderful ideas that have awakened them as never before. They are grasping hands with a grip that means something, comparing ways and means, uniting upon ends to be gained. They demand for themselves and children an education equal to the best. They insist upon a fair share of the profits of American industry, claiming that no State can long exist in which the tillers of the soil bear most of the burdens and share little of the blessings of advancing civilization."

—The season for active Grange work is again opening, and the opportunity should not be neglected by any, but be improved at once by setting on foot measures which will insure greater activity than ever before. The character of Grange work attempted the past year has been good, but the coming winter should give us something better. No Grange can grow that rests on what has been accomplished, or is content to run in a single groove. Activity should characterize our efforts all along the line. Brothers and sisters, let us be zealous in preparing for an active winter campaign.
LECTURER.

—The patron who has at all times the interest of the order at heart, will not at any time or season be known as a drone in the busy Grange hive. Apply this sentiment, brother and sister patrons, to your duty toward your Grange papers.

—According to census returns, there are in the U. S. 2,491,930 farms and homes occupied by owners, which are encumbered by mortgages, and there are also 10,250,000 families occupying farms and homes that are either hired or owned free.

Thursday forenoon, about fifty of the farmers of Riverside assembled at the farm of J. E. Robbins to witness the working of the Buckeye Banner Binder, manufactured by Aultman Miller & Co., Akron, Ohio. We had the pleasure of meeting H. H. Bacheller, general agent of the binder for New England, who explained the working of the machine. When all was ready, G. A. Wells handled the reins, while Phillip Nailles (expert) followed in the rear, watching every movement until everything was running all right. The binder is adapted to our New England farms, cuts a swath five feet, and as the grain is cut it falls upon an apron and is collected in a bundle, tied, and dropped upon a rack, and is carried along until five or six bundles are collected together, then by a motion of the foot they are dropped, and as the binder comes round again others are dropped opposite ready to be stacked.

The binder will do the work of half a dozen men, and do it well. No grain was left upon the ground. The work was done better than could be done by hand scythe and rake. The binder is so adjusted that nothing but grain is gathered. Lumps of clay, roots, manure, etc., being left upon the ground, the grain is free from all dust or dirt. It can be adjusted to bind small or large bundles. The work done was satisfactory to all present, and the result is, a number have expressed their intention of purchasing one next season. W. S. Malcolm represented O. Williamson of Augusta, who is agent for the binder. H. H. S.
*Riverside.*

REUNIONS. The Fifth Maine Regiment held a reunion at Portland, Wednesday, and chose the following officers; President, James M. Fernald; vice presidents, J. A. Colley, William Stevens, J. L. Parker; Secretary and Treasurer, George E. Brown; committee of arrangements, D. W. Scribner, J. E. Hayes, George E. Brown, J. H. Shannon, J. G. Sanborn.——The sixteenth Maine Regiment association at Long Island Thursday evening elected these officers: President, Jabez P. Parlon, Malden, Mass; vice-presidents, H. A. Uer, Portland, C. O. Wadsworth, Gardiner; Secretary and Treasures, L. Bradford, Deering; directors, D. L. Warren, Standish, C. A. Deveraux, Bucksport, S. C. Belcher, Farmington, Jno. W. Webster, Newport, Jas. G. Lamb, Lewiston.——The seventeenth Maine Regiment had their annual reunion at the Portland Club House, Great Diamond Island, Tuesday. Two hundred members and ladies were present. The regiment voted to build a house for permanent headquarters on one of the islands in Casco bay. The following officers were elected: President, Col. Edward Moore, Deering; vice-presidents, Major W. H. Green, Capt. John C. Perry; necrologist, Capt. George W. Verrill; secretary and treasurer, Capt. J. M. Webb; directors, C. W. Roberts, Seth B. Day, Charles W. Richardson.——The eighth Maine met at Peak's Island, the same day and elected as officers: President, E. A. True, Boston; vice-presidents, A. S. Bumpus, Wilton, J. H. Swett, Kittery, G. W. Fletcher, Bangor; Executive Committee, Sylvan Shurtleff, Livermore, Delanco Young, Auburn, H. B. Sawyer, Auburn.

MORE GOOD ONES. G. E. Rideout, Phillips, has a stallion six years old, sired by Kentucky Wilkes, dam by Cassius M. Clay, a fine looking horse that can show a fast clip on the track, having made quarters in 36¼. He also has a very promising four years old gelding, by Parlin and French's Allectus, dam by a son of Lewiston Knox, that weighs 1050 lbs., a very strong made and strong going colt that is showing indications of remarkable speed. M. G. Walker, Phillips, has an Allectus colt 13 months old, weighing about 700 lbs., a beautiful bay with black points; a very handsome colt. B. F. Mitchell & Son, Avon, also have a remarkably promising Allectus colt, large and handsome. A. T. Toothaker, Rangeley, still has his big Tom Lang brood mare, the dam of Allective, by Allectus, sold to Parlin & French for $200 when about a year old; now valued at $1000. Mr. T. now has a very promising two years old filly from this mare, by E. L. Toothaker's Patchenteer. Z. S.

"Why, now I cannot get enough to eat," says one lady who formerly had no appetite, but took Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## City News.

—It is stated that a gentleman from one of the adjoining towns searched the city one day lately for a clergyman to officiate at a funeral, and was unable to find one.

—Corporal Tanner, ex-United States Commissioner of Pensions, with a party of friends, were registered at Hotel North, Tuesday.

—The authorities have wisely prohibited fast driving over the new iron bridge. Hereafter the limit is to be five miles an hour, giving a chance for the exercise of judgment.

—The water company has begun work on its big main up the Edwards Company's canal to the pure water above the dam. A 20 inch iron main is to be extended 650 feet beyond the present terminus, thus removing objections, real or fancied, which now exist.

—The sad news was received Tuesday that Mary Keating and Maria Duffy, servant girls of Hon. J. H. Manley of this city, were drowned Monday afternoon while bathing at Sea Wall beach at Small Point. This is the first accident that has ever occurred at this beach.

—It is a pleasure to note that Augusta is to have a permanent green-house on an extended scale, Miss G. P. Sanborn having retired from her dressmaking rooms, and will hereafter devote herself to the care of her plants at Ben Venue on Granite street, near the observatory. Cut flowers will be made a specialty.

—The walls of the new brick addition to the printing house of the Gannett & Morse Concern has been finished as far as the second story, and are being pushed rapidly. Vickery & Hill are also putting in a solid foundation for an extensive addition to their plant. Evidently the business with both these firms is on the increase.

—Lawyers evidently find here a lucrative business, if one may judge by the improvements being made in the city offices. Messrs. Heath & Tuell have just doubled the size of their office on Water street, putting in a fine vault and all modern appliances; while the Messrs. Titcomb now occupy one of the best appointed offices in the State, over the Augusta Savings Bank.

—A very unusual sight was observed from the muster field Friday afternoon. A shower which had just passed over Betsey Howard hill was at work in Chelsea. Another was wetting down Gardiner. As a result of their angles with the sun and the observer, two widely separated and distinct rainbows were seen. It was a very curious and unusual thing.

—The agitation of the City Hall question is becoming interesting, as the personal interests of different ones appear. What the city needs is ample quarters for the transaction of all business and ample protection for all records and documents. The matter of location is not of so much account. An old-fashioned town meeting is proposed to discuss the question, and under the circumstances it seems desirable.

—A report prevails that sharpers and gamblers plied their games unmolested during the races last week. If this be true the guilt should be charged where it belongs. The Association should be required to preserve good order, and those who patronized the sharpers should be arrested for an attempt at fraud. No sympathy should be wasted on those who got bitten, and all should be treated alike and be held responsible under the law.

—A thorough examination of the papers of the late E. C. Allen, failed to disclose any will, but instead, instructions were found dated in 1887, directing that Oscar Holway of Augusta be consulted regarding the property in case he should die. Last Thursday, at a special session of the probate court, on the petition of members of Mr. Allen's family, Oscar Holway and Miss Florence Allen were appointed administrators on the property. The business in Portland and Augusta will be run at its present capacity, and there will be no division of the property now. The petition for the appointment of administrators fixes the amount of real estate at $50,000, and personal property $300,000.

—The Veterans' Association promises to call in a large number of notables. Acceptances have been received in reply to invitations to be present at the encampment of the Maine Veterans' Association from Gens. Scofield, Chamberlain, Mattocks, Murray, Freeze, and Boynton, Capt. Charles Clark of Iowa, Senator W. P. Frye, Hon. S. L. Milliken, Hon. Charles A. Boutelle, Hon. J. H. Manley, Hon. H. M. Heath, and Hon. H. B. Cleaves. Gen. B. F. Butler and Judges Virgin and Cleaves write that it will be impossible for them to be present on account of pressing business. The management is now waiting to hear from Gens. Miles and Corse and Secretary of War, Proctor. They are to be present at the meeting of the New Hampshire Veterans' Association and they have been written that they could leave camp in the afternoon and go to the Wiers and be there Governor's day, which is Thursday, the 27th.

—Some more of our Augusta financiers seem to have got financiered out of their hard earned dollars in their anxiety to get rich rapidly and without any effort on their part. The American Trust Company of New York is the latest, and though some are still hopeful, the faces of others are longer than usual, and they are particularly quiet about investment matters. One party is said to have put in $10,000, and another to have mortgaged his property and invested his all. Clerks and professional gentlemen were caught. It is learned from authentic sources that they received their July dividends in checks, which were placed in the banks here, but when sent to New York for collection were returned, there being no deposit there to meet them. Further developments are anticipated per court. An adjourned meeting of the stockholders is called in New York the first day of September, when the officials advise the company to go into voluntary bankruptcy. It is hard getting something for nothing.

Of Walter L. Main's Shows the Geneva, Ohio, *Times* speaks as follows:

W. L. Main's all new railroad shows opened the season of '91 very successfully at this place, Saturday last, showing to over five thousand people. The weather was perfect and everything conspired to make the opening the most successful in Mr. Main's experience as a showman.

Geneva is Mr. Main's home and winter headquarters, and as a result our people have come to know personally many of the people connected with the show. Besides this, Mr. Main has exhibited here every season for several years, but it is needless to say that familiarity in this case at least has not bred contempt. Though a home audience is ordinarily the most critical and the most difficult to please, still it is no exaggeration to say that the criticisms were few and far between and everybody was delighted with the exhibition.

The parade in the morning was a triumph. With new costumes new wagons, new cages for animals, new trappings, and new attractions, and with a long line of the best horses to be seen in any show or any where, the parade could not fail to be a success: and it was witnessed by crowds of people all along the line. It is needless for us to attempt to describe the exhibition under the huge canvas. It was a varied programme of entertainment and amusement that held the audience for nearly three hours. The performers are all artists in their respective lines, and while some things were old to Geneva people, many things were new. Among the new features we mention the past times and games of the Roman Hippodrome, the flying trapeze acts, "Billy the only equine animal on earth that throws a complete somersault", the new and startling contortion acts and tumbling, the driving of 21 horses by one man, new tricks of the educated horses, dogs and goats. The show has been considerally enlarged and improved and we predict for it a very successful season. The people whom Mr. Main has gathered about him are not only experts and artists in their respective lines and always loyal to their chiefs, but they are ladies and gentlemen at all times and do not fail to command the respect and good will of those with whom they mingle. This show will exhibit at Augusta Saturday August 29th.

STATE OF MAINE SHOWMAN—WILD ANIMALS. Mr. M. H. Kenniston still has his show animals all in good condition. The moose is two years old, stands 15 hands high, and this alone is worth five times the admission fee charged to all, being an animal very seldom seen even by woodsmen and hunters. The bears, male and female, are three years old, good specimens and good size. Mr. Kenniston does not really claim to show "trick animals," but when one sees him between the "black varmints," feeding them with bread, apples or grapes, from his mouth, the impression is quite strong that he is very well acquainted with the animals, and that they are with him. Mr. Kenniston has not always been in the show business, but has been in twenty-seven States and six Territories of the Union, West Indies, Mexico, Canada and the Provinces. He expects to show first at the Eastern State Fair, at Bangor, and continue at various points through the fall.
X. Z.

"Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers," was a line of alliterative nonsense, that the children used to say. Nowaday they can practice on the Perfect, Painless, Powerful Properties of Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. It will impress a fact which will be useful to know. These Pellets cure sick headache, bilious attacks, indigestion, constipation and all stomach, liver and bowel troubles. They are tiny, sugar-coated pills, easy to take, and, as a laxative, one is sufficient for a dose. No more groans and gripes from the old drastic remedies! Pierce's Purgative Pellets are as painless as they are perfect in their effects.

## Kennebec County News.

—For some reason or other the Waterville Board of trade didn't take kindly to condensed milk.

—The funeral of J. A. Fessenden one of the substantial farmers of Readfield took place at his late residence at the depot on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Fessenden was a man very highly respected in this community, and will be much missed. His remains were taken to Portland for burial.

—Alex. Burrill, of North Vassalboro who has been totally blind for 37 years, is now able to see well enough to walk about the streets without anyone to guide him. The blindness was caused by a Fourth of July accident, one eye being blown out and the sight of the other destroyed.

—A Winthrop breeder of Jersey cattle says that some weeks ago he received the handsome sum of $75 for one of his Jersey cows, from Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, who said at the time that he wished to leave his family a good cow when he died. The late ex-Vice President always had a weakness for good farm stock.

—The local officers are determined that no liquors shall be had in Waterville, and consequently every channel by which it could be brought in is closely guarded. Among the other seizures reported is one of 30 gallons of whiskey at the Vassalboro depot, addressed to J. Smith. This will make 60 gallons which J. Smith lost in three days.

—Mr. Charles A. Staples for the past fourteen years superintendent of the large pulp and wood board mill of the Kennebec Fibre Co., at Benton, has tendered his resignation to take effect immediately. Mr. Staples has been actively engaged in the manufacture of paper, wood pulp and board for the past twenty years and is the originator of several improvements in the manufacture of these products.

—Professors Edward W. Moorley of Adelbert University, Ohio, and W. A. Rogers of Colby University have completed a series of experiments at the Shannon Physical Laboratory at Colby for the determination of the absolute co-efficient of the expansion of steel between the limits of the freezing and boiling points expressed in terms of wave lengths of sodium light. So far as known, the experiment has never before been successfully accomplished.

—Waterville citizens have been rejoicing over the contemplated concrete walks about town, some of which have been laid satisfactorily; but Saturday a survey of the road was made from below Reddington's store to the junction of Main and College streets, and as the walks are surveyed, half of Mrs. Hanscomb's yard and a corner of her block will have to be taken away, Mr. C. W. Chase's fence will have to retire from the scene as he will not have ground enough to put one on, and W. M. True will be obliged to dispense with several of his steps. W. T. Haines, Esq., is retained by the parties and all legal measures will be taken to prevent this. In times past, when land was worth but a song, little attention was paid to boundary lines, until many had encroached upon the city's property. When this section of the town was laid out, monuments were placed at reasonable distances from the old Ticonic Bank then situated just below the store now occupied by Reddington & Co., in a straight line to the aforesaid junction of Main and College streets. These monuments still remain, and it looks as if the city had a strong case.

## Maine Agricultural News.

—"Aunt Rachel Rice," North Waterford, was 97 years of age the 7th of last May, and pleasant Sabbaths walks strong two miles to church. Her hearing is as good as ever, and she can read easily in her Bible or newspaper without glasses.

—The Waterford Creamery, H. J. Mason, butter maker, is having the most prosperous season in its history. From 4000 to 5000 pounds of uniformly good butter are made weekly.

—Mr. E. Richards of Mexico, who has had the *Maine Farmer* something more than half a century, was 90 years old July 17th. He mowed a patch of grass on his birthday last past. His garden, which is among the best kept ones in the State, contains a bed of onions, the present being the seventy-third year that it has been planted to the same crop.

—The Waldo and Penobscot Agricultural Society will hold their annual fair Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 22d, 23d and 24th, at Monroe.
E. H. NEALLEY, *Sec'y.*

—Notice is hereby given that the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Maine State Jersey Cattle Association will be held at the G. A. R. Hall, Winthrop, at two o'clock, P. M., Saturday, August 29, for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business that may properly be presented.
N. R. PIKE, *Sec'y.*

—The Gray Park Association have contracted with J. T. Merrill to furnish a bountiful supply of water from one of the best springs in the world for the coming fair, September 1, 2 and 3. Mr. Merrill has already laid the pipes to all parts of the grounds, and has tested his powerful engine and pumps, so there is no doubt but man and beast will have plenty of pure water this year. The association has put the track in the best possible condition, and thrown the gates wide open, so that all have the free use of the track for training their horses and colts, and almost any pleasant day one can see a dozen or more fine colts speeding around the track, getting into fighting trim for coming contests. Never before in the history of old Gray has there been so much horse talk and excitement as there is this year.

—The drought at New Portland is becoming severe. Springs are reported dry that were never known to fail before. Feed in many fields and pastures is drying and turning white. The man who has charge of the cemetery says the earth runs like ashes as far down as he digs the graves. Potatoes are nearly a failure in many fields. The apple men report a fourth of a crop of that fruit.

—The Norway Packing Company has sold its plant here to William H. Whitcomb, one of the members of the company. Thaddeus Cross, will manage the business at the factory.

—The exciting topic of conversation among farmers in Caribou and in fact all Northern Aroostook this week is the rust problem. Some rust has been seen in certain localities for a week or ten days past, but up to within two or three days it was not very general or severe. Monday it looked as if there would be many black fields of potatoes in a week's time, and unless the weather changes from the present wet, showery and sultry spell to dryer and cooler atmosphere the crop will sustain great damage and the farmers severe loss. The tubers in a majority of fields are well grown but are green and watery. If the rust holds off for eight or ten days longer, Aroostook potato crop will be the largest ever grown. The grain crop is simply immense and the hay crop was a full average.

## Editor's Table.

The September number of the *Arena* will contain a very timely paper in view of the great agitation now in progress at Chautauqua, on the subject of woman's dress. This paper, which is entitled "Fashion's Slaves," is prepared by the editor, and is profusely illustrated, containing exact reproductions of prevailing fashions in the sixties, seventies and eighties, together with finely executed photogravures of Greek costumes and popular stage fashions as worn by Modjeska, Mary Anderson, Margaret Mather and Miss Marlowe. This paper will attract general interest. Hamlin Garland, whose wonderful portrayal of Western farm life in his "Main-traveled Roads," has attracted such general attention, contributes also a brilliant humorous Western character sketch, "An Evening at the Corner Grocery."

The September *Century* will contain a frontispiece portrait of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, with an article on his poems by Frank Dempster Sherman. Mr. Aldrich, who has recently retired from the editorship of the *Atlantic*, and whose "Marjorie Daw" is one of the most famous of American short stories, will furnish a group of stories to the *Century* for the coming year, each to be complete in a single number.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The numbers of *The Living Age* for August 1st and 8th contain Prince Napoleon; Influenza, by Sir Morrell Mackenzie, M. D., and Bulgars and Serbs; The Locust Plague in Algeria, and Italy and France; The Gurkhas: a Fighting Race; Richard de la Pole, "White Rose," A Night in a Hay-Stack, and Ways and Whims of Fresh-Water Fishes; John Bright's School; Monckton Milnes; The King's Luck; A Publisher and His Friends; L. E. L.; Essays in the Obvious; with instalments of "A Philanthropist," "The Woman in the Morgue," and "A Little Love Affair," and poetry. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10 50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

If the ladies would abandon cosmetics and more generally keep their blood pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, naturally fair complexions would be the rule instead of the exception, as at present. Pure blood is the best beautifier.

The great-grandmother of Dr. J. M. Jonah, of Eastport, a Mrs. Lutz, of German birth, recently died in Moncton, N. B. at the age of 119. She had six children, and five are yet living, with an average age of 81 1-3 years, and Mrs. Benjamin Young, of Calais is the young lady of the five.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

Tapley's "Bread Winner" outwears all others shoes.

## Items of Maine News.

It is reported that the water privilege on the Kennebec at Norridgewock is to be utilized for manufacturing.

Among the entries at the Eastport custom house in July, were 335,827 lbs. of fresh salmon, and 123,972 doz. eggs.

Charles A. Byram, for six years principal of the Bangor High School, was last night chosen principal of the High School at Pittsfield, Mass.

Arthur Holmes, book keeper for Swifts Beef Co., Rockland, has been held in two thousand dollar bonds for an alleged shortage in his accounts of $1800.

Bethel is just now full of life. Every hotel and boarding house is full to its utmost capacity. About one thousand guests are now stopping in the beautiful town and more are coming every day.

A steamer left Bangor Saturday with the State fish commissioners on board, bound along the coast with the intention of enforcing the law against seining. She had a good supply of small arms and rifled cannon on board.

The Kennebec Framing Co.'s mill at Fairfield, which has been closed for some months, will start up in a short time, a contract having been secured for building several freight houses for the Old Colony railroad.

The Kennebec framing Co.'s mill at Fairfield, which has been closed for several months, will start up in a short time, a contract having been secured for building several freight houses for the Old Colony railroad.

The contract for the construction of a life saving station at Burnt Island, has been awarded W. H. Glover & Co. of Rockland at $5,850, and the contract for a life saving station at Quono-Contang, R. I., to Randolph, Bently Co., of Westerly, R. I., at $6800.

It is said that the receipts of the Poland Spring Hotel, alone, are $2,000 a day, now. There is such a rush that telegrams have been sent out, telling people not to come. When we get right down to a real live, successful summer resort, Poland Spring certainly heads the list in this country.

There was a heavy thunder shower at Ellsworth, Tuesday night. The lightning struck the house of Patrick Mullen. It struck on the piazza and went down into the cellar, tearing the wood into kindlings. The family knew nothing about it until morning.

An aged lady attempted to cross the railroad track at Old Orchard, Thursday, unaware of an approaching train. John Mahoney, a young druggist of Biddeford, rushed to the centre of the track, seized the lady about the waist and placed her out of harm's way, at the same time almost feeling the locomotive graze his leg.

The Lakeside Press, Portland, has sold out its plant in Portland to Haskell, Post & Co., of Boston, who will remove it to that city. The work of removal will begin in about two weeks when the present contract is finished. The plant will be run under the direction of Rev. F. H. Allen, who was the manager of the company when the work was removed from Auburn to Portland.

The Fairfield mill proprietors are endeavoring to secure insurance at a less rate than they are now obliged to pay. S. A. Nye & Co. have built a spark arrester and an iron roof on their mill. The furniture shops have ordered iron roofs put upon their buildings, and Phillips & Son will soon follow suit. Then all will drop their present insurance policies and insure themselves mutually.

Amede Cote, an 18 years old French boy at Biddeford, made a most perilous jump, Sunday, from a derrick on the coal wharf into the river, a distance of sixty feet by actual measurement. A number of boys who were in swimming dared Cote to take the leap and he immediately climbed up and made it. He is a daring jumper and a good swimmer. Steve Brodie would not be in the procession now.

C. E. Littlefield, Esq., of Rockland, has been deputed by the road management to ascertain from the various property owners along the proposed route of the Camden extension, the value they put upon their land, and several interesting conferences have resulted. If the owners and road management cannot agree upon a price the commissioners arbitrate the matter. If their decision is not satisfactory an appeal is taken to the Supreme Court.

In H. M. Emerson's house which was recently burned in West Pittsfield, there were two cats which were supposed to have been burned. Mrs. Emerson visited the ruins a week later, when she heard a faint cry; calling her husband he began digging and to their great astonishment out came the two cats from the cellar drain nearly famished. After a little nursing they are no worse from going through the fire.

The Portland and Kennebec Coal Mining Company's operations at Small Point in search of coal, materialized Wednesday night, a vein of coal deposit having been found at the depth of 870 feet. The vein is two feet thick, and the deposit resembles the English Cannel coal. Thursday the company wanted more land near the scene of the operations. The directors are now confident that there is plenty of coal at Small Point.

The Wilson Mining Company, recently organized in Brunswick, will commence on vein mining for feldspar and quartz, this week, on their mine in Topsham. A crew has been employed several weeks cleaning the ledge for an opening, building roads, etc., and everything points to an exceedingly large vein of spar and quartz. In cleaning away they have taken out nearly 16 tons of quartz and a large lot of mica. The company owns about 80 acres, and within a mile and half of Topsham station.

Hon. Albion Little of the Board of Trustees of the Maine Reform school, appeared before the Governor and Council, Monday, in regard to rebuilding the cottage burned the past season. He presented for the council's consideration all the details and estimates of cost for rebuilding this part of the school in which the cottage system was to be tested. He thought that with what old material that could be used it would cost only from $10,000 to $11,000 to rebuild. Hon. Henry Ingalls of Wiscasset, has been re-appointed trustee.

Messrs. Hollingsworth & Whitney, the paper manufacturers having extensive works at Gardiner, have their eyes on a splendid site for a pulp mill plant at Simpson's Rips on the Androscoggin, about four miles below Lisbon Falls. The Androscoggin is one of the best pulp wood rivers in the country, and there is a fine undeveloped power at Simpson's Rips. Hollingsworth & Whitney's surveyors are now at work on the Rips, and the company evidently mean business. They have lots of money and lots of enterprise, and want to make lots of pulp for their big paper mill.

Thursday morning, Game Warden French, by strategetical work, arrested in Marion, L. Andrews who escaped arrest for killing deer last April. He was taken to Pembroke, and on Friday was fined $80 and costs by Justice Rogers. Mr. French has warrants for three more Marion parties against whom there is evidence of violation of the game laws. Sunday morning of last week, between two and three o'clock, Warden French pounced on two salmon drifters at the Union Mills, and, in spite of threats and violent resistance arrested them, taking their boat, net and all. They will be examined before Judge Rounds at an early date.

Annie Berthold, of Lewiston a thirteen year old girl, was arrested Friday night for committing robbery. About three weeks ago, when $25 was stolen from Mrs. Knowlton's house, the lady who lives down stairs saw Annie coming down the stairs. Thursday of last week, when Mrs. Knowlton's house was robbed, the lady down stairs saw Annie Berthold with her hand upon the door knob and just turning away. She came down stairs and passed out. The next morning she confessed to stealing some underclothing from Mrs. Knowlton's house and also said she had stolen that $25 the three weeks before. In addition to these two confessions of guilt, she owned to having broken into Mrs. Griffin's house on the corner of Lowell and Middle streets and stolen money there not long ago.

John J. Eagan a young man about 22 years of age, living in Portland, on Saturday morning had a tooth extracted. When he returned home he complained of feeling dull and sleepy, and lay down on his bed. He continued to sleep until after midnight, when the family beginning to feel alarmed, thought best to awaken him. Their efforts to rouse him were unavailing, and a physician was summoned. The young man was beyond medical aid, and died about six o'clock Sunday morning, without having once regained consciousness. There was no ether or gas used in extracting the tooth, and no intoxicating liquor was drank by the young man during the day. The medical theories that account for the death are that it was caused by coagulation of blood in an artery, or by some active poison.

Conductor George H. Knapp, of the Maine Central, the generous, impulsive, kind-hearted and straightforward man, died at his home in Farmington, Saturday morning, at the age of 54. Mr. Knapp was a native of Leeds and had been in the railroad business about 30 years, beginning as section hand on the old Leeds and Farmington line and becoming conductor on the line from Farmington to Lewiston a quarter of a century ago. For over twenty years Mr. Knapp and Engineer Foster have run the same train in storm and shine, and they were faithful friends. About the first of April Mr. Knapp was laid by from what he thought was a passing ill turn, complaining chiefly of shortness of breath. He failed steadily, although at one time he so far regained his strength as to be able to walk from one room to another. Until recently, his family had faith in his recovery, but the past week he sunk very rapidly until his death. Dropsy was the immediate cause of his death and he has suffered greatly and the end must have been the welcome release.

## Items of General News.

Vermont has every reason to remember the exercises held this week at Bennington. In connection with the dedication of the battle monument, the Green Mountaineers can look back with pride to a hundred years of statehood, years of honor. Pres. Harrison and party, Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, and staff, with a host of notables, have united in making the week a memorable one.

An old woman named Wolfe was murderously assaulted by an unknown man in the Whitechapel district, early Monday morning. The circumstances of the affair lead to the general belief that Jack the Ripper has again resumed his murderous work. The woman's throat was cut, and the body bears several ugly dagger wounds. She is in a dying condition. There is no clue as yet to the assassin.

W. F. Murphy, of the New York Athletic Club, made three new records on the Springfield bicycle track, Tuesday night. He rode a pneumatic, and got all the American records for a mile. The time was as follows: Quarter mile, 35 seconds, which equals the record previously made by him, half mile, 1.08 3-5, three-quarters, 1.45¼, mile, 2.23 2-5, beating the American record 2 4-5 seconds.

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## Items of General News.

Vermont has every reason to remember the exercises held this week at Bennington. In connection with the dedication of the battle monument, the Green Mountaineers can look back with pride to a hundred years of statehood, years of honor. Pres. Harrison and party, Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, and staff, with a host of notables, have united in making the week a memorable one.

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To Make Perfect.

IN EVERY Receipt that calls for baking powder, use the "Royal." Better results will be obtained because it is the purest. It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome. It is always reliable and uniform in its work.

MISS MARIA PARLOA says: "The Royal Baking Powder is as good as any can be. I have used it a great deal and always with satisfaction."

### Latest Horse Notes.

—Mr. Geo. A. Alden, Waterville, has just purchased of Frank Stanley, Dixfield, the promising horse Stanley, by Vanbrice Boone, a son of Daniel Boone. This five-year-old has been winning the races all round this year and promises to drop below 2.30 before the season closes.

—Mr. Nelson telegraphs from Independence, Iowa, that Nelson went an easy mile in 2.10½, last quarter in 30¼, on Saturday. This easy mile means a new record for the famous Maine horse. He trotted the mile in 2.10¾ last season, and has done remarkable work this year, but not until Saturday anything that eclipsed his great effort of 10 months ago. The track at Independence is a kite-shaped one controlled by Williams of Axtel and Allerton fame. The quarters are not given, but it is evident that the horse was not forced until the last one was reached.

—C. M. P., the black gelding by Junior, son of Constellation, and owned by C. M. Phillips, Fairfield, which won the race in the 2.37 classes at Norridgewock, two weeks ago, is out of the dam of J. H. Richardson's four-year-old stallion Slick Nelson. If nothing happens, this fellow will make his dam standard, and Slick Nelson will put her in the great brood mare list.

—A $1,000 stake is talked of to be trotted between the rival stallions Frank W. and Walter S., at Saco.

—On Saturday, Maude Banks, a two-year-old Dictator Chief filly, bred at Fairfield, trotted the third heat in a race in 2.31 very easily. She is now regarded as third in the Sunnyside string, for that was almost as remarkable as 2.10¼ was for Nelson.

—John Horne, Eastern Maine buyer for Dalhman, New York's largest horse dealer, has just returned from a trip to Dover and vicinity. Eight of the finest road horses ever seen in Maine accompany him. These will be shipped this week. Mr. Horne has shipped about a carload a month for the last 13 years to this same concern.

—The named horses for the Charter Oak $10,000 stake are as follows: Sprague Gold Dust, 2.16½; Prodigal, 2.17¼; Viking, 2.19¼; Bellman, 2.22½; Pocahontas Prince, 2.21; Abbie V., 2.21¼; Nightingale, 2.19¼; Fanny Wilcox, 2.19¼; Frank F., 2.21; Little Albert, 2.21; Miss Alice, 2.17¼.

—The Waldo Trotting Horse Breeders' Association has made full arrangements for their 3d annual meeting on their park at Belfast, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 25 and 26. Nine stakes are paid up, with a good number in each, and the fall meeting promises to be successful in every respect.

—The Mystic Park races ended Saturday in the presence of 3000 people. Summaries:

2.35 CLASS—PACING.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boy Billy, b g | 1 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Sandy Morris, Jr., ch s | 4 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Banks, b g | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Sangerfield, br s | 10 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Rockaway, ch s | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 6 | dis | |
| Valley Chief, Jr., g s | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 8 | dr | |
| Charlie P., ch g | 2 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 3 | dr | |
| Dan Ripley, b s | 9 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 7 | dr | |
| Kitty Clinker, g m | 6 | 1 | | | | | | dis | |
| Lady Leavitt, b m | 8 | 2 | 8 | dr | | | | | |

Time—2.28¼, 2.28, 2.28¼, 2.25¼, 2.30¼, 2.33, 2.34¼, 2.31, 2.34¼.

2.35 CLASS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gretchen, b m | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lady Fay, ro m | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| King Charles, b s | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Almout Maid, ch m | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Frank L., bl g | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Lady Douglass, ch m | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Delma, bl m | 6 | 7 | 7 |

Time—2.27¼, 2.29, 2.28¼.

2.26 CLASS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maggie T., b m | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Flossie R., br m | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Archie B., ch g | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| Tiny B., b m | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Katie B., b m | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| Cjayola, b m | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Daphne, b m | 6 | 5 | 7 |

Time—2.24¼, 2.23¼, 2.23¼.

—Races at Harrison: The weather and track was very favorable for the horse races Thursday at Harrison, and twelve hundred people were in attendance. Following is the result.

THREE-YEAR OLD CLASS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Waterman and Jordan, blk s, Ralph K. | 1 | 1 |
| Thomas D Emery, b g, Vendome | 2 | 2 |
| Chas E and F P Fox, blk f, Maggie Fox | 3 | 3 |
| F W Mayberry, r g, C C | 4 | 4 |
| L E Judkins, b f, Starbeam | 5 | 5 |

Time—2.53¼, 2.52¼.

Two races were made of the three minute class on account of the large number of horses to start.

FIRST CLASS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chas D Haley, b g, Milton H. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| F P Fox, b g, Milo | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| T Thayer, br g, Harvey S. | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| John S Ames, blk s, Keizer | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| E F Frost, b g, Sebago Boy | 5 | 5 | 5 |

Time—2.53¼, 2.58¼, 2.52¼.

SECOND CLASS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Charles M Stuart, b g, Little Dick | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| E N Fox, blk s, Dr Fox | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| E Chute, b g, Dick M. | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Charles Anthoine, br g, Charlie Startle | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| G W Westcott, gr m, Kitty S. | 4 | 4 | 4 |

Time—2.59¼, 2.58¼, 2.58¼.

2.37 CLASS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| E N Fox, ch g, Dan Berry | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| W D Ramsdell, br s, Winthrop Pilot | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| T Thayer, br m, Flossie S. | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 |

Time—2.43¼, 2.45, 2.48, 2.45.

The stallion Mascot owned by Mayberry Bros., trotted an exhibition heat in 2.43.

—The owner of Robinson D., formerly known as Baby Dean, wishes to match the horse against any trotter in Maine, barring Nelson. Robinson D. has a record of 2.24¼, and a match between him and some of the other crack Maine flyers would be full of interest.

ACCIDENTS. Last wednesday afternoon, Fred, only child of C. S. Kimball of Readfield, with other of his companions went bathing in the lake. Fred got beyond his depth and not being able to swim was drowned. None of his mates who were with him could swim.——As Walter McKeen and Seymour C. McAlester of Stoneham were mowing together, they came to a bunch of bushes and were mowing around it. Walter stepped back so that Seymour in cutting around the bushes struck Walter's leg just below the knee with his scythe cutting a fearful gash. A physician dressed the wound and had to take eleven stitches in sewing it up.——Thomas Southard of Stow was raking hay, the other day, when the horse stepped in a bee nest. The bees stung the horse causing him to kick, breaking one of Mr. S.'s legs.——Rufus Crie, a prominent citizen of Rockland, fell down stairs Wednesday night. One rib was broken and a bad wound inflicted on his face.——Mrs. Mary Spear jumped out of the fourth story window of Greeley Hospital, Portland, Saturday afternoon about 5.30 o'clock. She was a woman about 70 years old and demented. The nurse had left her room to get her supper. When she returned, Mrs. Spear was missing. The nurse looked out the window and saw her lying on the ground. Hastening down, the nurse found Mrs. Spear dead.——Melville Raitt, an unmarried farmer of Eliot, aged 35, fell while working on his barn last Friday, and died in a few hours.——Word was received Tuesday, that Joseph McGlinchy of Portland fell from a train of cars at Westfield, N. Y. and was killed. He was about 45 years of age, and leaves a daughter and two brothers in Portland.——Arthur Butler of Mt. Hope shot himself fatally with a revolver Tuesday night. The cause was despondency. He was 41 years old. His wife was assassinated in Boston five years ago.——James Richardson, a well known citizen of Harrison, committed suicide by cutting his throat, Thursday morning. The cause of the act was despondency, resulting from ill health.——George F. Barker of St. Stephen, N. B., was drowned in St. Andrews harbor Wednesday afternoon by the upsetting of a sailboat. Three other occupants were saved. He was about 25 years old and unmarried.——R. E. Savage, who fell from the staging at T. B. Patterson's in Madison last Thursday night, died Saturday morning. An examination showed that the bones in the neck had been broken. Mr. Savage leaves a widow and three small children.——While Capt. Owen Hodgdon and wife of Boothbay Harbor were driving Saturday night, they were thrown from the carriage. Mrs. Hodgdon was fatally injured and lived but a few hours. Capt. Hodgdon was badly bruised.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of the Maine Farmer will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

## The Markets.

### Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

LIVE STOCK YARDS, Aug. 18, 1891.

| Names of Drovers. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Veals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AT WATERTOWN. | | | | |
| S. H. Wardwell, | 18 | 6 | 65 | 23 |
| P. W. Thompson, | | 15 | | 31 |
| I. J. Walker, | | 17 | | 1 |
| A. W. Newcomb, | | 3 | | 10 |
| E. D. Dobie, | | | 180 | |
| AT BRIGHTON. | | | | |
| I C. Libby & Son, | | 20 | 600 | 30 |

THE AGGREGATE OF LIVE STOCK AT BRIGHTON AND WATERTOWN YARDS.

Cattle, 3,454; sheep, 13,040; hogs, 22,287; veals, 1,096; horses, 555.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 61; sheep, 845; hogs, 18; veals, 94; horses, 70.

CATTLE FOR OLD ENGLAND.

Shipments of cattle for the past week from Boston were 2512 head. At Liverpool the market has dropped to 11c., dressed weight, and losing owners plenty of money.

THE POSITION OF THE TRADE.

The market for cattle was devoid of activity, butchers buying only what absolute necessity requires. Business in meats is quiet—nothing to stimulate a demand, although it does not look so; but there are thousands upon thousands of people out of the city this dog days weather, up among the mountains or at the seashores—anywhere to get away from the sticky weather. Well, this depleting of the city tells upon the trade. Cattle are selling slowly at 4@6¾c per lb.; fancy at 7c.

The sheep market is lower by ¼c, still we manage to get away with about 13,000 head of sheep and lambs a week, some way. Lamb is quite a favorite meat, and it is well patronized, but sometimes the animals are too heavy. Business will spruce up after the first week in September. Lambs at 5@6c. per lb.

Fat Hogs—The market for hogs remains at last week's quotations, arrivals liberal from the west, and the demand for pork healthy. Western live at 5@5¼c; country lots (dressed weight) 6¾c., if good.

Market for veal calves a little more in buyer's favor, 5½c. a top price for full lots. More sold at 5¼@5½c. than any other price. Drinkers at 2¼@3c.

Milch cow traffic moderate; dealers have good heart, and seem to think there will be something doing along next month.

Working Oxen—A few pairs on the market, at $60@$140 per yoke.

Horse Market—The business is in a quiet way; a calm after the good trade early in the season. The movement is very slow, and arrivals necessarily light. Cheap, light Western horses selling at $60@$115; fair drivers, $125@$150; extra drivers and business horses at $140@$160; heavy draft, $160@$225; choice steppers at all sorts of high prices.

REMARKS.

The time has come that a few pair of working oxen a week can be disposed of; half a dozen pairs might glut the market; but still there is a little talk about working oxen. When we say that J. D. Hosmer is at his post, at his yard, having working oxen on sale, we may know that a few pairs will find sale. He sold 3 pairs last Wednesday, so we can safely say that there is a starting in this direction. We would not advise Maine dealers as yet to market them, as they will find hard selling, and quite likely will have to dispose of them to butchers. The way it is, if Maine sees a possibility of a trade in any kind of live stock, she *sails in*, not using a due amount of discretion, being creatures after the mighty dollar. But Maine does not try her hand on so large a scale as our cattle exporters, who, according to our best information, are losing this week, without any exaggeration, $20 a head on what cattle they have on the English market, as the foreign market dropped to 11c dressed weight, with freights at 60 shillings per head. Now that is losing money at wholesale. If a man ships 1000 cattle, he may count $25,000 loss. Not always so.

SALES AT BRIGHTON LAST WEDNESDAY.

All the way we can account for the large arrivals of milch cows is their cheapness in the country, farmers want a little ready money and they sell their cows at a low figure; at market they are disposed on the same low scale. Even some of the best grades do not bring anywhere near their true value. W. E. Hayden sold 2 milch cows at $47.50 per head. A. C. Foss sold 2 cheap beef cows, average 550 lbs. live at $55 the pair. I. C. Libby & Son sold 1 fancy new milch cow, warranted to give 20 qts. milk per day at $50, 2 milch cows warranted to give 18 qts. of milk per day at $50 each, 3 cows warranted to give 14 qts. per day for $105 the lot, also 3 springers for $100. W. Scollans sold 1 milch cow for $55; 2 for $105; 2 for $90; 2 for $80. W. W. Hall & Son sold 1 new milch cow $40. E. H. Thompson sold 1 milch cow and 1 springer for $85; 2 springers at $30 each; 1 at $30. R. Connors sold 1 fair milch cow for $35.

Working Oxen—J. D. Hosmer, sold 1 pair of stags weighing 2600 lbs. for $85; 1 pair working oxen girthing 7 feet, live weight, 3000 lbs., at $120; 1 pair girthing 7 feet 2, live weight, 3300 lbs., at $130.

### Boston Market.

TUESDAY, Aug. 18.

FLOUR AND MEAL. There is a firm market for flour and previous prices are maintained. We quote fine, superfine and common extras at $3 50@4 25; extras and seconds at $4 25@5 00; Minnesota bakers, clears and straights, at $5 00@5 75; winter wheat, clears and straights, at $5 00@5 60; winter wheat patents at $5 35@6 00, and spring wheat patents at $5 85@6 50 per bbl. These quotations include jobbers and millers' prices. Rye flour is steady at $5 50@6 per bbl. Oat meal is quiet, with sales of fine at $5 75, and cut at $6 00@6 40 per bbl. There is a firm market for corn meal. Sales of bag meal at $1 52@1 54, and barrel meal sells at $3 15@3 20 for choice kiln-dried. Granulated meal sells at $3 90@4 00 per bbl.

GRAIN. Corn was rather easier to-day and the market was more settled. Steamer yellow on the spot was offered at 81@82c, and steamer yellow at 80c per bush. No. 2 yellow for shipment could be bought at 80c, and No. 3 yellow at 79½c per bush. Oats on the spot were in fair demand, with sales of clipped at 45@48c, as to quality; No. 2 white at 43½@44c, and No. 3 white at 42½c per bush. For shipment clipped oats were selling at 42½c@43½c, with heavy at 44c; and Chicago No. 2 white at 40@41c per bush.

MILL FEED. The market is firm. Sack spring bran sells at $19 and sack winter bran at $20. Middlings range from $22@$27. Cotton seed meal, to arrive, is offered at $27 25 per ton. Canada bran sells slowly at $20 50 per ton.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE. Dairy products have taken quite an upward start this week, and it is difficult to tell what will be the result. Both butter and cheese are affected. Boston prices were unsettled and irregular yesterday. On Monday round lots of Western creamery were sold at 20@21 cents, but after the Elgin report was published yesterday and advance of 1 cent was freely paid, extra creamery in soft woods selling at 22 cents 22½@23 cents was asked for fresh arrivals. A fair quotation was 20@21 cents for hard wood extra creamery, and 21@22 cents for lots in soft wood packages, with special brands at 22½@23 cents. No sales of Northern creamery were reported in a large way, but 22@23 cents was the nominal rate. Of course, jobbers had to raise their prices. Favored customers were supplied in the day at the old rates, 21@23 cents, but toward the close 23@24 cents was the general rate, and a few popular brands, were put up to 24 cents per pound. Second grades of fresh creamery have been selling at 18@19 cents, but they may do better later in the week.

The drowsy cheese market has weakened up at last and has assumed a buoyant air. Sales in the country were made at an advance of ⅛ to ⅝ cent, the buyers have begun to realize that it is about time to operate. Plenty of bids were made at the old rates, 8½ to 9 cents for Northern and 8 cents for Western, but holders were alive to the situation, and stood out for ⅛ to ¾ cent advance. This was obtained in several instances, fine Northern selling at 9¼ to 6½ cents, the outside for twins, and Western at 8 to 8½ cents.

There is no life in the egg trade. Consumption has been greatly curtailed by the immense quantities of cheap fruit and berries in the market, and only the very freshest lots sell readily. Ordinary Western rule at 17@17½ cents, and Michigan at 18 cents. Fresh Eastern and Northern take a range of from 18½@20 cents, and fancy lots go higher.

Beans have been quiet. Sales of choice mediums and large pea in lots, as wanted, at $2.25@$2 35 per bushel. Yellow eyes more slow at $2.75@$2 80 for improved.

Potatoes and all kinds of vegetables are plentiful, and tend to lower prices.

Hay has been without animation, and prices are unchanged. Choice New York and Canada command $17@$18 per ton, but very little Eastern is good enough to sell for more than $15@$16. Rye straw is slow of sale at $14@$15 per ton for new.

### Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, Aug. 18.

CATTLE—Receipts 7000; shipments 3000; steady; top prices $5 00@5 80; others $4 25@4 85; common, $3 10@3 70; range steers, $3 50@4 25; Texans, $2 25@3 50; stockers, $2 25@3 25; cows, $1 40@2 60.

fairly active, opening a shade stronger, closed easier; rough and common, 4 50@4 90; mixed and packers 5 @ 5 40: prime heavy and butchers' weights at 5 50@5 60; light 5@5 80.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000; shipments, 2000; market active and steady: native ewes, $3 50@4 50 mixed and wethers, 4 70@5 25; Westerns, 4 15@4 4 25; lambs at 3 60@5 50.

HOGS—Receipts 10,000; shipments 6,000; steady; rough and common, 4 25@4 75; mixed and packers, 4 90@5 25; prime heavy and butchers' weights, 5 30@5 40; light, 5 50@5 75.

### Augusta City Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER]

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19.

APPLES—New, 1.50@2 50. per bbl.
BEANS—Pea beans 2 50; Yellow Eyes $2 00@$2 25.
BUTTER—Ball Butter 20c. Creamery, 20@22c.
CHEESE—Factory and domestic new 10@11c.
COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 40 per cwt.
EGGS—Fresh, 18@19c per dozen.
FLOUR—St. Louis $6 00@6 25; Patent 6 50@7 00.
GRAIN—Corn 90c; oats 70c; barley 85c; Rye $1 00.
HAY—Loose $10@12; pressed $14@17.
STRAW—$7 75@$8.
HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 5c, dividing on 90 lbs.; ox hides, 6c; bulls and stags, 3@3½c.
LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 75.
LARD—Tierce 7c; in tins, 7½@8c.
MEAL—Corn 88c; rye 90@1 00.
SHORTS—$1 40@1 50 per hundred.
PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 7@8c; beef per side 8½@9c; ham 10@11c; fowls, 13@14; spring chicks, 18@20c; mutton 9@10c; spring lambs 8@10c; veals 7@8c; turkeys, 15@18c; round hog 5½@6c.
PRODUCE—New potatoes, 40@45cents per bushel; cabbages, $1.00 per hundred; beets, 60c per bu.; turnips, 60c per bu.

### Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19.

APPLES—Eating, $2 50@3 50 per barrel; cooking, $2.50@3.00; evaporated, 14@16c per lb.
BUTTER—17@18 for choice family; creamery, 20@21c.
BEANS—Pea, $2 50@2 60; Yellow Eyes, $3 00@3 25.
CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, 9¼@10½c.; N. Y. Factory, 9¼@10½c.
FLOUR—Superfine, $5 12@$5 38; Spring X and XX, $5 60@5 75; Roller Michigan, $5 75@5 87; St. Louis Winter Patents, $6 25@6 37.
FISH—Cod Shore, $5 75@6 00; Scaled herring per box, 18@22c; Mackerel, shore, extra, $20 00@23 00.
GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 82@83; oats, 55@58; cotton seed, car lots, $27 50@28 00; cotton seed, bag lots, $28 00@29 00; sacked bran, car lots, $19 00@20 00; sacked bran, bag lots, $20 00@22 00; middlings, car lots, $24 00@28 00; middlings, bag lots, $26 00@29 00.
LARD—Per tierce, 6¾@7¾c per lb; per tub, 6¾@7¾c; pail, 6¾@10½c.
PROVISIONS—Fowl, 15@17c; spring chickens, 28@30c; turkeys, 00@00c; eggs, 19@20c; new potatoes per bbl., $1 00@1 25; extra beef, $10 00@10 50; pork backs, $16 00@16 50; clear, $15 00@15 50; hams, 10½@11c; covered, 11½@12½c.

### Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19.

APPLES—$0 00@0 00 per bbl.
BEANS—Yellow Eyes, $2 40@2 50 per bush.; hand picked Pea, $2 50@2 75.
BUTTER—Best, 17@18c per lb.; fair to good, 15@16c.
EGGS—19c per doz.
CHEESE—Best factory, per lb., (new) 10½@11c; best dairy, per lb., (new) 11@12c.
GRAIN—Oats, prime country, 60c per bushel.
HAY—$9@10 per ton; best bales, $11@12.
CORN—85c; meal, 80c.
POTATOES—Best quality per bushel, 50@55c.
PROVISIONS—Pork, round hog, per lb., 5½@6c. Chickens, 25@28c; Fowl per lb., 13@14c; Turkeys, 00@00c.

### New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| United States Bonds, New 4s, | (reg.), | 116¾ |
| " " " | (coup.) | 116¾ |
| " " New 4½ | (reg.) | 100⅞ |
| " " 4½ | (coup.) | 100⅞ |
| " " Pacific 1sts. | | 104¾ |

### Items and Incidents.

Professor of Geometry—Mr. Bright, what is the shortest line between two points? Mr. Bright—A railroad line on its own maps.

#### What does it mean?

"100 Doses One Dollar" means simply that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most economical medicine to buy, because it gives more for the money than any other preparation. Each bottle contains 100 doses and will average to last a month, while other preparations, taken according to directions, are gone in a week. Therefore, be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier.

Jack—How is it you keep in such good spirits all the time? Harry—I think how miserable I should be if I had the toothache. Jack—What do you do when you have the toothache? Harry—Think how happy I should be if I hadn't.

Ayer's Hair Vigor restores color and vitality to weak and gray hair. Through its healing and cleansing qualities, it prevents the accumulation of dandruff and cures scalp diseases. The best hair-dressing ever made, and by far the most economical.

"When a man makes a large fortune, what do people say?" asked a teacher. "That he is fortunate," replied the bright boy. "That's right. Now, when a man fails in business, what do they say?" "That he didn't advertise."

Attention! If you desire a fine head of hair of a natural hue and free from dandruff, Hall's Hair Renewer is the best and safest preparation to accomplish it.

Another Editorial Blunder—"Laws a mussy," sighed old Mrs. Leftout, "here's another case of discriminating against us women folks."

"What is it?"

"This yere paper gives special terms to mail subscribers. He can jest bet that sheet never gits this female subscription."

Summer complaints and all bowel troubles are soon cured by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

The Maine boot and shoe manufacturers feel that the prospects of the trade are brighter now than they have been for a long time past.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

Years ago a well known engineer offered ten dollars to the boy who could get a kite string of sufficient strength to haul a clothes line across the river. This offer brought a regiment of kite flyers into the field, and finally a boy named Homan Walsh was successful and received the prize. From this small beginning the greatest suspension bridge on earth has resulted.

ONLY ONE SARSAPARILLA sold on the "**No Benefit, No Pay**" plan—only one could stand **the test**, viz: DANA'S.

Author—These two books—I hardly know what to call them—are waiting for titles.

Joblots—Why don't you call them "American Heiresses," then?

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

FIRES IN MAINE. Last Monday noon Mrs. Michael Farrel's residence, Van Buren, was completely destroyed by fire, which orignated from a defective chimney, says the Aroostook *Republican*. Most of the contents were saved but considerably damaged; there was no insurance. The barn and outbuildings, which were some distance from the house, were saved.——A heavy thunder shower passed over New Gloucester Wednesday noon. George W. Plummer's barn was struck by lightning and burned. It contained a small amount of hay and was insured for $100.——The carriage shop at Norridgewock, occupied by George Tuttle and owned by W. E. Perkins, was destroyed by fire last Wednesday morning. The fire was discovered about 1 o'clock by Mr. Tuttle, who with a boy named Elbridge Bickford, were sleeping in the chamber over the shop. The fire is supposed to have caught from a stove used in connection with a steam box in the building. Several other buildings took fire but the flames were easily put out. The Perkins carriage shop was worth $200; George Tuttle's tools and stock of materials, $350; Frederic Bros. loss on fertilizers, $150.——Alden Linnekin's house, South Warren, was struck by lightning during Wednesdays shower and badly shattered. The exact damage is unknown.——Jonathan Bartlett's farm buildings, with 75 tons of hay and other contents, at Stoneham were burned Tuesday night. Loss $4000; insured for $2000. The buildings were struck by lightning.——A terrific thunder storm passed over Bangor Wednesday morning, one of the most severe for years. The lightning struck the handsome stable on the James Veazie estate, the upper story of which was burned. The horses, etc., were removed.——The barn of Harold B. Chapman, of Bethel, was struck by lightning Tuesday night and burned, with two horses, two cows, mowing machines and 30 tons of hay. The house was saved with great difficulty. Loss $1500; no insurance.——The dwelling house and stable of Capt. Gilbert M. Small of Sumner were burned by lightning last Tuesday night. Loss $2000; insurance $1300.——Monday morning at 3 o'clock Hill Brothers' large mill at Harmony burned to the ground. It was a grist mill and saw mill for long and short lumber, spool timber and wood working, and its destruction is a great loss to the town, estimated at $30,000.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Makes Delicious Lemonade.
A teaspoonful added to a glass of hot or cold water, and sweetened to the taste, will be found refreshing and invigorating.

If you are Billous, take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

## Married.

In this city, Aug. 13, by Rev. S. G. Sargent, Edward C. Leavitt to Jennie M. Harris, both of Augusta.
In this city, Aug. 12, Horatio H. Murphy to Mabel S. Merrill, both of Hallowell.
In Alfred, Aug. 7, Ernest A. Brown of Alfred, to Hattie A. Wiley of Warren.
In Bath, July 25, H. Harrington to Jerusha M. Oliver.
In Bangor, Aug. 8, Charles W. Clare to Nettie B. Haskell, both of Bangor; Aug. 1, Frank Coombs to Laura F. Trask.
In Biddeford, Aug. 13, Henry Rose to Emma Petrin.
In Belfast, Aug. 8, N. A. Wiggin to Anna Sawyer, both of Knox.
In Belmont, Aug. 6, Fred A. Marriner of Searsmont, to Nettie B. Alexander of Belmont.
In Brewer, Aug. 13, Geo. F. Stone to Alietta A. Crabtree, both of Bangor.
In Boothbay, Aug. 12, Sumner G. Bryer to Jennie E. Doughty.
In Calais, James S. McCrea to Ella J. Holmes, both of Calais.
In Camden, Aug. 10, Walter L. Conant to May Sidelinger, both of Camden; Aug. 9, Fred C. Grant of Stockton, to Ella C. Neal of Searsmont.
In Cape Elizabeth, Aug. 12, Arthur L. Jordan to Lulie E. Tuttle, both of Cape Elizabeth.
In Castine, Aug. 4, Walter S. Norton to Lulu Morey.
In Clinton, Mich., Aug. 5, W. H. Schermerhorn of Rochelle, Ill., to Mrs. Vina T. Haskell of Maxfield, Me.
In Dixmont, July 19, Herbert J. Sawyer of Gray, to Alice E. Dorman of Dixmont.
In Dexter, Aug. 10, Charles R. Martin of Dexter, to Sarah Frances Stewart of Corinna.
In Ellsworth, July 22, John A. Gunn of Chelsea, to Hannah A. Duen of Ellsworth.
In East Corinth, Aug. 8, Daniel G. Thayer of Concord, N. H., to Mrs. Annie G. Colson of Corinth.
In Eustis, Aug. 1, George S. Scribner to Agnes M. Trafton of Eustis.
In Fort Fairfield, Aug. 4, William Watson to Mabel Hetherington; Aug. 12, James R. Tupper of Kent to Jane Smith.
In Georgetown, Aug. 5, John T. Hinkley to Clara E. Lewis, both of Georgetown.
In Gorham, N. H., Aug. 8, William J. Manning of Gorham, to Alice Hunter of Scotland.
In Industry, Aug. 9, James S. Hewey to Mrs. Mary D. Gray.
In Jonesboro, Aug. 1, Thos. N. Ahern to Angelia M. Gilman.
In Kennebunk, July 28, Albert Entwistle to Alice Webber.
In Limestone, Aug. 8, Nelson Chartier to Falvie Cyr; Aug. 9, George O. Ditson to Ruth West, both of Limestone.
In Lynn, Mass., Aug. 4, Harry C. McKenney of Anson Me., to Annie M. Best of Lynn.
In Newburgh Center, Aug. 8, Ira Ames Inman of Newburgh, to Emma L. Leavitt of Bangor.
In Norridgewock, Aug. 6, Charles H. Weston to Mrs. Mary E. Tibbitts, both of Norridgewock; Aug. 10, Leland S. Coffin of Portland, to Nelly Greenleaf of Mercer.
In North Wayne, W. H. Wentworth of Winthrop, to Dora R. Raymond of Wayne.
In North Anson, Aug. 6, Henry W. Cushing to Daisy Paine Grey.
In North Newport, Aug. 8, George S. Babb of Newport, to Lenora H. Call of Levant.
In Old Orchard, Aug. 10, John Kirkpatrick of Boston, Mass., to Eva Simonds.
In Orono, Aug. 11, Francis H. Cayonette of Bangor, to Marie Genereux.
In Portland, Aug. 11, Walter L. Card of Portland, to Lydia J. Mills of Cape Elizabeth; Aug. 8, Jesse A. Townsend of New York, to Lillian G. Lowd of Portland; Aug. 11, Joseph E. Leavitt to Victoria Hall; July 27, Charles L. Cribby of Cape Elizabeth, to Abbie C. Waterhouse of Portland.
In Presque Isle, Aug. 5, Percy E. Parkhurst to Della Merithew, both of Presque Isle.
In Rockport, Aug. 11, George E. Greenlaw of Rockport, to Annie N. Soule of Searsmont.
In Sanford, July 29, Orrin Clough to Annie M. Pool, both of Sanford; July 30, John L. Harmon of Standish, to Josephine L. Harmon of North Lebanon.
In Saco, Aug. 10, John Pare to Emma Guertin.
In Searsmont, Aug. 8, George W. Butler to Martha A. Neal.
In Skowhegan, Aug. 8, George Caron to Emma Landry.
In Solon, Aug. 7, Walter J. Garland of Oakland, to May A. Bean of Concord.
In South Chesterville, Aug. 8, Charles E. Norcross to Lura E. Stevens.
In Southwest Harbor, Aug. 9, Hermon Farley to Hattie Kelley, both of Tremont.
In Springfield, Aug. 9, Harris N. Merrill to Myra I. Speed.
In Standish, Aug. 9, Granville A. Leavitt to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Dodge, both of Standish.
In Steuben, Aug. 4, Chas. F. Baker to Almira M. Smith.
In West Camden, Aug. 8, Sidney B. Lermond of Hope, to Annie L. Thorndike of Rockport.

## Died.

In this city, Aug. 8, Mrs. Julia Hanson, aged 58.
In Bangor, Aug. 9, Frank H., son of Noah H. and Annie T. Fairbrother, aged 1 year, 4 months; Ralph E., son of W. H. and Imogene Margeson, aged 3 years, 7 months; Aug. 10, John Cowley, aged 31 years; Aug. 12, Phebe S., widow of the late John M. Lander; Aug. 13, George H., son of Dexter B. and Ida M. Quimby, aged 7 months; Aug. 3, Avis E., daughter of Everard L. Gould, aged 12 years; Aug. 3, Katie O'Brien, aged 37 years; Aug. 3, Sarah Elizabeth Kimball, aged 23 years, 11 months.
In Bath, Aug. 11, Eugene, son of F. H. Morse, aged 19 years; Aug. 12, Isaac C. Noyes, aged 71 years, 9 months.
In Belfast, Aug. 11, Mrs. Emma C. Stickney, aged 39 years.
In Biddeford, Aug. 10, Josephine C., wife of Geo. W. Tate, aged 45 years, 8 months; Aug. 11, Mrs. John Foye, aged 34 years; Aug. 13, Albert P. Quimby, aged 71 years, 4 months.
In Brewer, Aug. 12, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burrill.
In Bowdoinham, July 31, George B. Sampson, aged 60 years.
In Bridgton, Aug. 7, John W. Fowler, aged 73 years, 1 month; Aug. 12, Daniel Thorne.
In Brunswick, Aug. 2, Sadie O. York, aged 12 years; Aug. 7, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. George Richardson; Aug. 5, Adelle Fournier, aged 5 years; Aug. 10, John H. Brackett, aged 43 years.
In Butte, Montana, Aug. 1, Harry F. Dane, formerly of Fayette, Me., aged 27 years.
In Calais, Aug. 1, Wm. B. Foster, aged 6 weeks; Aug. 6, Charles Rowe, aged 86 years; Aug. 8, Ethel May Boles, aged 8 months; Aug. 9, David Elder Robinson, aged 34 years, 11 months.
In Cambridge, Aug. 10, Mrs. Rebecca Smith, aged 90 years.
In Carmel, Aug. 11, Isaac Winslow, aged 77 years, 7 months.
In Charlotte, Aug. 3, Ida N. Ames, aged 20 years, 4 months.
In Deering Centre, Aug. 2, William G. Chase, aged 77 years, 5 months.
In Denmark, Aug. 4, Mary, daughter of Charles Tine, aged 3 years.
In Dexter, Aug. 10, Mrs. Joshua Leighton, aged 61 years.
In Dixfield, Aug. 8, John Griffith, aged 84 years.
In East Bethel, Aug. 9, Asa F. Bartlett, aged 68.
In East Vassalboro, July 20, Timotyy H. Tibbets, aged 73 years, 2 months.
In Eliot, Aug. 8, Herbert Spinney, aged 38 years.
In Ellsworth, Aug. 6, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hastings.
In Fairfield, Aug. 11, Laura Buzzell, aged 15.
In Falmouth, Aug. 12, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Woodbury, aged 72 years.
In Farmington, Aug. 8, John Corbett, aged nearly 83 years.
In Farmingdale, Aug. 6, Elizabeth Collins, aged 71 years.
In Greenfield, July 30, Mrs. Hannah T. Emerton, aged 62 years, 5 months.
In Gardiner, Aug. 5, Cyrus W. Field of Randolph, aged 41 years; Aug. 6, Margie May, child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Moore, aged 3 weeks; Aug. 6, Susie M., child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boynton, aged 6 months.
In Glencoe, Minn., Mrs. A. M. Tibbetts, formerly of Bluehill, Me., aged 38 years.
In Great Works, Aug. 12, J. Labell, aged 80 yrs.
In Hallowell, Aug. 5, Ezekiel Blake, aged 49.
In Harrison, Aug. 13, James Richardson, aged about 80 years.
In Hermon, Aug. 13, Joseph L. Moore, aged 65.
In Lamoine, Aug. 10, Reuben Harden, aged 88.
In Lincolnville Centre, August 9, Mrs. Mary E. Piper, aged 75 years, 3 months.
In Milan, N. H., Aug. 5, George Gregg of Andover, Me., aged 67 years.
In Milltown, Aug. 4, Thomas Fleming, aged 71 years, 5 months; Aug. 5, Jane H. Wadsworth, aged 78 years, 7 months; Aug. 7, Carl Smith, aged 6 mos.
In Newburg, Aug. 6, George R. Thurlough, aged 70 years, 3 months.
In North Haven, Aug. 6, Lydia, widow of David Mullen, aged 96 years, 7 months.
In North Kennebunkport, Aug. 11, Aphia, widow of the late Leonard Hutchins, aged 88 years, 7 mos.
In North Vassalboro, Aug. 10, Charles E. Jepson, aged 22 years.
In North Bradford, Aug. 11, Mrs. Mary Coy, aged 86 years, 7 months.
In Pittsfield, Aug. 10, Frank D. Whitman, aged 23 years; Mrs. L. Louise Haskell, aged 51 years.
In Portland, Aug. 4, Frederick C., youngest son of James I. B. and L. E. Libby, aged 20 years, 1 month; Aug. 1, Harold E. Bangs, aged 7 months; Aug. 5, Mary E., wife of John H. Franklin, aged 28 years, 10 months; Aug. 2, Harry B., son of Charles A. and Mary C. Goud, aged 10 months; Aug. 2, Fanny Bowen, youngest child of Patrick and Mary Bowen; Aug. 3, Mrs. Julia G., wife of Jeremiah Flaherty, aged 67 years; Aug. 3, Irma Alice, youngest child of F. W. and Ida L. Emery, aged 10 months; Aug. 4, Atherton Usher, aged 84 years, 11 months; Aug. 11, Floyd Mortimer, infant child of C. M. and Jennie Bennett, aged 6 weeks; Aug. 11, Mary Meeham, aged 54 years; Aug. 12, Sarah Green, aged 24 years; Aug. 10, Daniel Reardon; Aug. 12, Catherine F. McCabe, aged 24 years; Aug. 12, Mrs. Mary E. Sprague; Aug. 13, William F., son of Mary A. and the late Daniel J. Farr, aged 29 years, 11 months; Aug. 14, Simon A., infant son of Angus D. and Celia May McIntyre, aged 6 mos.; Aug. 17, Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman Milliken, aged 88.
In Presque Isle, Aug. 2, Mrs. Samuel Bennett.
In Rangeley, Aug. 6, Mrs. Abigail Rowley, aged 68 years; Aug. 5, Luther Tibbetts, aged 54 years.
In Red Beach, Aug. 7, Jas. Carroll, aged 3 years.
In Richmond, July 17, Mrs. Alvira Coburn Hall, aged 50 years.
In Rochester, N. H., Aug. 12, Sarah A., widow of the late Daniel S. Boynton of Buxton, Me., aged 65.
In Rockport, Aug. 2, Mrs. Winslow Dillingham, aged 56 years.
In Rockland, Aug. 6, Henry Franklin, son of George H. and Emma C. Foss, aged 3 months; Aug. 5, Benjamin Sargent, aged 81 years, 5 months; Aug. 13, James Francis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Harrington; Aug. 11, Capt. George Parrott, aged 62 years.
In Shapleigh, Aug. 30, Mrs. Sally Lane, aged 89.
In Skowhegan, Aug. 7, Mrs. Ruphel Dolloff, aged 86 years; Aug. 9, Walter E. Blunt, aged 34 years.
In Sprague's Mills, Aug. 1, James Kneeland, aged 66 years.
In Standish, Aug. 13, Horace Meserve, aged 56 years, 10 months.
In Sidney, July 27, Elizabeth Merrill, aged 62 years, 3 months; Aug. 14, Edmund Merrill, aged 80 years, 4 months.
In Topsham, Aug. 7, Henry Wilbur, son of Frank O. and Susan A. Doughty, aged 11 months.
In Wales, Mrs. Lucy Ann, wife of Cornelius Libby, aged 73 years, 2 months.
In Waterville, Aug. 10, Nellie Getchell, aged 31 years; Aug. 5, Peter Mayo, aged 14 months; Aug. 12, Adele Danforth, aged 1 year; Aug. 10, Chas. E. Jepson, aged 22 years, 4 months.
In Woodfords, Aug. 10, Mrs. Ann M., widow of the late James Adams of Norridgewock.

Purify Your Blood

The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is heredited and transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and we also accumulate poison and germs of disease from the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink. There is nothing more conclusively proven than the positive power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system. Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

For Your Horse.

For accident, too hard work, and skin diseases. Phénol Sodique does wonders. Also for other animals and human flesh.

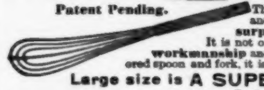
If not at your druggist's, send for circulars.
HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.
Look out for counterfeits. There is but one genuine. Better cut the advertisement out and have it to refer to.

TO SHEEPMEN:

If your sheep have
TICKS, LICE or SCAB,
The COOPER DIP will cure them and keep them clean.

Nourishes the wool. Used on 75 millions yearly. Used and recommended by thousands of American sheepmen. Cost, about 1 cent per head. Agent, ROSS C. HIGGINS, Thorndike, Maine.

General Agent in New York, R. FRANCKLYN & CO., 5 South William St. Proprietors, COOPER & NEPHEWS, Galveston. Write for Pamphlet and Sheepman's Guide to Dipping. 13t30

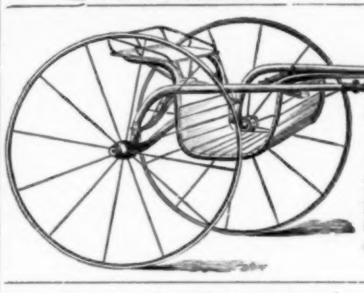


Sensible EGG WHIP and CAKE MIXER.

Patent Pending.

This article meets a long-felt need, is having a popular sale, and giving perfect satisfaction. As an EGG WHIP it surpasses all others, while as a Cake Mixer it is equally serviceable. It is not only peculiarly neat and novel in its construction, but is of superior workmanship and durability; and while it embraces all the merits of the time-honored spoon and fork, it is far better than either. No. 1 is ordinary Family Size.
Large size is A SUPERIOR VEGETABLE SKIMMER.
Will be sent by mail, postpaid, if not found with dealers.
No. 0, 9 inch, 10c.
No. 1, 11 " 15c.
No. 2, 13 " 20c.
No. 3, 15 " 25c.
Is also convenient for skimming doughnuts, eggs, etc., from the hot liquid in which they are cooked.
WOODS, SHERWOOD & CO., 150 Bridge Street, LOWELL, Mass.

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN Have been CURED by TRUE'S PIN-WORM ELIXIR
The Best Remedy for WORMS Ever Discovered.
AT ALL DRUGGISTS, or sent by mail upon receipt of price. 35c. 50c. $1.00.
Dr. JOHN F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Maine.



Road Carts.

ONE OF OUR SPECIALTIES.
A New Design.

If you don't like it, send for our catalogue showing Carriages, Wagons and Carts, and make your own selection. Make special inquiry regarding our Road Wagons and special Top Buggies. Hustlers can make good profits handling our vehicles and harness.

GEO. TYLER & CO.,
43 South Market St., BOSTON, MASS.

An ocean race of peculiar interest, especially to Maine and Bath people, has just started from San Francisco. What gives this match exceptional interest is the fact that the largest wooden sailing ship in existence, the Sewall ship Shenandoah, is here pitted against one of the English iron vessels that has proved herself a flyer. The Strathearn, the Englishman, is a full rigged ship of 1705 net tons and is loaded with 57,363 centals of wheat, while the Shenandoah, with her 3258 tons, is carrying 112,577 centals of the same commodity, or more to the ton of measurement than the iron ship, though the reverse would be the usual thing. As to the comparative merits of the English and American ships local authorities differ, but the majority hold that while the Englishman on the outward trip, with clean hulls as is usually the case in starting out, shows commonly a faster time with his iron ships, the return records are in favor of the American.

Last week they found a mastodon at Pembroke, this time another turns up at Farmington. This one is a fossil tooth (mastodon) that was excavated from a sand bank on the Falls road in that town. Some workmen dug it up and not knowing what it was threw it away. A curious man came along and saved it.

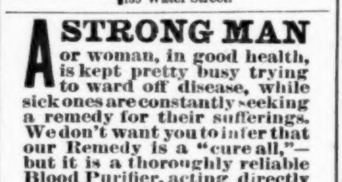
THE BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL BOSTON.
Largest & Most Successful in the World.
Will Re-open Tuesday, Sept. 1st.

THE COURSE OF STUDY is thorough, complete and practical. Pupils are fitted for the duties and work of every-day life.
THE FACULTY embraces a list of more than twenty teachers and assistants, elected with special reference to proficiency in each department.
THE STUDENTS are young people of both sexes, full of *diligence* and *zeal*.
THE DISCIPLINE is of the highest order and includes valuable business lessons.
THE PATRONAGE is the largest of any Commercial School in the world.
THE REPUTATION of this school for *originality* and *leadership* and as the Standard Institution of its kind is generally acknowledged.
THE SCHOOL BUILDING is centrally located and purposely constructed.
SPECIAL COURSE. *Shorthand, Type Writing, Composition* and *Correspondence* may be taken as a special course.
SITUATIONS in Business Houses furnished its pupils complete the varied inducements to attend this school.
THE PRINCIPAL may be seen daily after Aug. 17th, from 9 till 2 o'clock, at the School Building, 608 Washington Street, Boston.
PROSPECTUS post free. Mention this paper.
6t39

INSECT POWDER that is good. Paris Green, White Hellebore, &c., at Partridge's Drug Store, 139 Water Street.

A STRONG MAN or woman, in good health, is kept pretty busy trying to ward off disease, while sick ones are constantly seeking a remedy for their sufferings. We don't want you to infer that our Remedy is a "cure all,"—but it is a thoroughly reliable Blood Purifier, acting directly on the digestive organs, invigorating the liver and bowels, thereby strengthening the whole system. Trade mark "L. F." Beware of imitations. Take only "L. F."

STANDISH, April 5, 1891.
DEAR SIR:—This is to certify that I have used your Bitters for the past four years and consider them one of the best medicines that I have ever found, and I have tried many kinds. When I commenced taking them I could not walk or labor but little I was so weak. But after taking one bottle of "L. F." Atwood's Bitters, I was a new person and could do my usual amount of labor; for which I feel very grateful. Yours respectfully, J. D. WADLEIGH.
If your dealer does not keep them send 35 cents to us, and receive a bottle, express paid.
H. H. HAY & SON, PORTLAND, ME.



JOHN P. SQUIRE & Co's. Pure KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD
PUT UP EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE
in 3, 5, and 10 lb. pails and 10 lb. tubs; also
PURE LARD
by the tierce, barrel, half barrels and tubs; is for sale by every first-class grocer and provision dealer—all lard rendered by us is free from all Cotton Seed Oil, Tallow, Suet, and other adulterations so commonly used, and WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE. None genuine without our name stamped upon the package.
JOHN P. SQUIRE & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

FOUND.

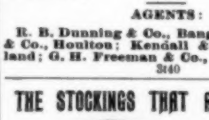
On Belfast road, just above Pettingill's corner, a shoulder cape. The owner can have the same by calling at this office and paying for advertisement. 41tf

THE PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
Miners and shippers of
Hard White Ash, Free Burning White Ash, Skuylkill Red Ash, Shamokin and Lorberry, COALS.
Also of the celebrated BROOKSIDE COAL of Lykens Valley.
Deep Red Ash, Very Free Burning.
Unexcelled by any coal for use in open grates or cooking stoves.
All retail dealers in New England can furnish these choice coals.
Office of Eastern Department,
70 KILBY ST., BOSTON,
Boston, Salem, Newburyport, New Bedford. 24t26

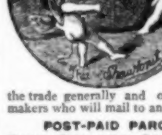
WANTED.

Man and woman would like a place on a farm by the year; cheap to the right parties. Old folks preferred. Good references can be given. Write particulars to J. H. B., West Sidney, Me. 3t40*

BENJAMIN & ALLEN'S
NEW PATENT HORSE POWER
—AND—
Improved Thresher.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN,
Oakland, - - - Maine.
AGENTS:
R. B. Dunning & Co., Bangor; A. W. Fogg & Co., Houlton; Kendall & Whitney, Portland; G. H. Freeman & Co., Presque Isle. 3t40



THE STOCKINGS THAT ARE STAMPED Shawknit ON THE TOE are the BEST-FITTING, LONGEST-WEARING AND MOST COMFORTABLE.
Cotton, Merino, Wool.
For sale by the trade generally and obtainable direct from the makers who will mail to any applicant a
POST-PAID PARCEL PRICE-LIST.
SHAW STOCKING CO., LOWELL, MASS.



HORSE OWNERS! TRY GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM
A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, Skin Diseases, Thrush, Diphtheria, all Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone or other Bony Tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle.
SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.
IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR BLEMISH.
Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS CO. Cleveland, O.

Farms For Sale.

The very eligible S. B. Glazier farm, situated in Farmingdale, two and a half miles from Hallowell depot, consisting of about 40 acres of excellent land, suitably divided into tillage and pasture, with a small wood lot, sufficient for home use, well watered, has an orchard of good fruit, young and old trees, also some 10 or 15 cherry trees in good bearing condition. Good barn and carriage house, good two story house and ell, well finished, in good shape, in an excellent neighborhood. School and church privileges excellent. Cut 18 tons of hay the past season. Price $1700.

Also the Norcross farm situated on the east side of the river in Augusta, about a mile and a half from the bridge. This is an excellent farm, clay loam soil, in good condition, and is suitably and properly divided into tillage and pasture land. Buildings fair, well watered. To the person who wants a truck and market garden farm, handy and convenient to the excellent Augusta market, this farm offers a rare inducement. Price $2650.

Both of the above places offer rare chances for a young man of energy and will. For particulars, inquire at the Kennebec Savings Bank, Augusta, Maine. 39tf

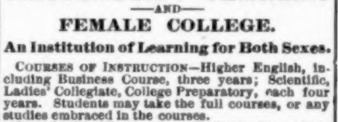
MACHINE OILS: Sperm, Lard and Lubricating oils. Chas. K. Partridge, 139 Water Street, Augusta.

WESTBROOK SEMINARY
—AND—
FEMALE COLLEGE.
An Institution of Learning for Both Sexes.
COURSES OF INSTRUCTION—Higher English, including Business Course, three years; Scientific, Ladies' Collegiate, College Preparatory, each four years. Students may take the full courses, or any studies embraced in the courses.
Superior boarding accommodations. Steam heat in rooms. Expenses moderate.
Fall Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1891.
For further information or for catalogues, address
3t40 A. B. ALLEN, A. M., Deering, Me.

JERSEY BREEDERS.

To head your herd, I offer for sale a fine calf, dropped June 8th, 1891. Sire Sir Florian Imp. 11578. Winner of first prize last year at State Fair, also of the A. J. C. C. of $150. Dam, Doris C., 33481, a rich milker with a perfect udder and teats, and fine, rich mellow skin. She milks when fresh 40 pounds per day and her udder measures 53 inches in circumference, has won first prize repeatedly at the New England and our State Fairs, and last year won first prize at our State Fairs and the A. J. C. C. prize of $50 for the best Jersey cow. This calf is solid color with black tongue and switch, and will make a bull fit to head any herd.
C. F. Cobb, South Vassalboro, Me.
Mount Pleasant Farm. 3t40

LITTLE GEM PRESCRIPTION. The only safe, sure cure for DIARRHOEA. Prepared by Chas. K. Partridge, Chemist, Augusta. Sold by all Dealers.



I have my usual fine supply of Pot Grown Strawberry Plants for August and September planting. Catalogue mailed free. C. S. PRATT, Reading, Mass.

REMOVAL.

DR. W. McDAVID, Dentist,
Has removed his
DENTAL OFFICE,
to the corner of Bridge and Water streets (over Kinsman's Drug Store,) Augusta, Maine. 34tf

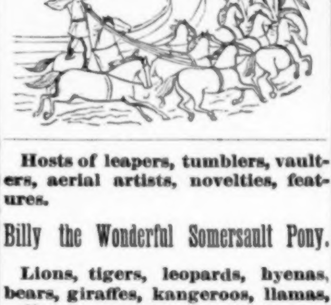
MITCHELL'S the standard remedy. Doctors of all classes are daily recommending them. Cure at once all pains in back, side, or breast, such BELLADONNA as pleurisy, rheumatism and all colds and kidney troubles. Use no other. Ask for Mitchell's. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents. PLASTERS

ATLAS PAINT, the finest colors, most economical for painting houses. Chas. K. Partridge, Agent, Augusta.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE. FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

Dr. Newell's Blood Purifier is now made by Mrs. Newell at Weeks' Mills, and the trade supplied by Chas. K. Partridge, Augusta, Me.

ONLY CIRCUS AND HIPPODROME HERE THIS YEAR.
Enlarged, Improved, Quadrupled, Augmented.
Coming on Its Own Special Train.
ONE DAY ONLY.
Augusta, Saturday, Aug. 29.
No Gamblers. No Games of Device.
WALTER L. MAIN'S
—All New—
Monster R. R. Shows.
Double Circus, Menagerie,
Roman Hippodrome,
Elevated Stage
—And—
Grand Free Horse Fair.
Exhibit corner of Union and Columbia Sts., next to Trotting Park on the old show lot.



Hosts of leapers, tumblers, vaulters, aerial artists, novelties, features.
Billy the Wonderful Somersault Pony.
Lions, tigers, leopards, hyenas, bears, giraffes, kangeroos, llamas, pelicans, cougars, monkeys, apes and ostriches.
5 horse tandem team hurdle races 5. Chariot races, jockey, hurdle and flat races, man against horse, obstacle, wheelbarrow, sack, clown and donkey races.
EXCURSIONS.
The Maine Central Railroad will sell excursion tickets to below named places of exhibition on advertised dates and from all stations good on all regular trains at
One fare for the Round Trip to
Bath, Thursday, August 20th
Rockland, Friday, August 21st
Brunswick, Saturday, August 22d
Old Town, Monday, August 24th
Ellsworth, Tuesday, August 25th
Dover, Wednesday, August 26th
Belfast, Thursday, August 27th
Skowhegan, Friday, August 28th
Augusta, Saturday, August 29th
Gardiner, Monday, August 31st
ADMISSION TO THE BIG SHOWS.
Adults, 50 cts. Children, under 12 years, 25 cts. 2t41

### Non-Resident Taxes

IN THE CITY OF AUGUSTA, IN THE COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, FOR THE YEAR A. D. 1890. The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners, in the city of Augusta for the year 1890, in bills committed to C. N. Hamlen, Collector of said city, on the 23d day of June, 1890, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 19th of June, 1891, by his certificate of that date, and now remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes and interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of said city within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will, without further notice, be sold at public auction at the Treasurer's Office, in said city, on the twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. N. HAMLEN,
*Treasurer of the City of Augusta.*

List of unpaid taxes of non-resident proprietors of real estate in the City of Augusta, in the year 1889, and returned to C. N. Hamlen, Treasurer of said city, as unpaid:

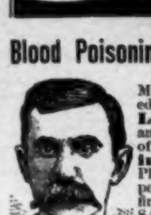
| | Value. | City Tax. | V. Tax. | W. Tax. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allen, John B., or unknown, house lot No. 45, Bridge Pl. | $100 | $2 18 | $.16 | |
| Bailey, Charles, about 2 acres land, Mud Mills Meadow | 20 | 44 | | |
| Barton, Ira, eight acres land, Coombs Lot | 50 | 1 09 | | |
| Bragg, Geo. E., house, barn and 22 acres land near Sidney line | 250 | 5 44 | | |
| Clark, E. B., or unknown, lot of land No. 159 Bridge Pl. | 125 | 2 73 | 20 | |
| Campbell, Rufus, 10 acres land, Mud Mills Meadow | 65 | 1 41 | | |
| Cottle, Geo. W., house and lot near Coombs' Mills, formerly occupied by mother | 150 | 3 26 | | |
| Cooper, Freeman, about 6 acres land near Mud Mills Meadow | 60 | 1 30 | | |
| Dunham, John, house and lot south side Franklin St. | 250 | 5 44 | 40 | |
| Dearborn, J. S., Hr's of, 5 acres land of D. White | 45 | 98 | | |
| Dockendorff, John, house, barn and land south side Belfast road, occupied by Sylvester | 1,350 | 29 37 | | 2 03 |
| Doyle, Margaret, north half of land near Sidney line, of Cook | 25 | 55 | | |
| Emerson, Orrin, or unknown, house and land west side Mud Mills road, 5th range | 300 | 6 53 | | |
| Greenlief, Granville, about 17 acres land, 4th range, east of river | 190 | 4 14 | | |
| Greenlief, Granville, house, land and 33 acres land, formerly Randall Lot | 410 | 8 92 | | |
| Graves, Caleb F., house and lot, Court St., occupied by McLaughlin | 1,700 | 36 98 | 2 72 | |
| Hallowell, Lorenzo and Leonard Studley, 25 acres land, lot 33, 6th range, adjoining Togus land | 100 | 2 18 | | |
| Hilton, Henry A., about 15 acres land of B. F. and C. W. Hilton, Bangor road | 280 | 6 09 | | |
| Hopkins, Solomon, house, barn and 40 acres land, Mud Mill land occupied by O. W. Chamberlain | 250 | 5 44 | | |
| Leighton, Harvey N., house lot No. 8, east side Amherst St | 200 | 4 35 | 32 | |
| Little, Carrie B., house, land and sixty acres land, Bangor road, of A. C. Smith | 1,350 | 29 36 | | |
| Longfellow, A. P., 58 rods land next Hallowell line | 70 | 1 52 | 11 | |
| Lynch, Robert, 17 acres land, 4th range, east of river, of Mrs. Ingraham | 90 | 1 96 | | |
| Miner, Hyatt, house and lot, Northern Avenue | 1,300 | 28 10 | 1 92 | |
| Nolan, W. M., 3 acres land, Mud Mills Meadow lot | 25 | 55 | | |
| Nolan, W. M., 13 acres land, part Searls lot | 65 | 1 41 | | |
| Neal, N. S., house and lot, 2d south of State House, west side State street | 1,500 | 32 63 | | |
| Patterson, Asa A., one-half house lot, corner Cony and Bangor streets | 400 | 8 70 | | 60 |
| Pierce, Luther E., 40 acres land, 6th range of Erskine Est | 240 | 5 22 | | |
| Pierce, Frank N., 6 acres ledge, Church Hill road | 135 | 2 94 | | |
| Robinson, Stephen, 55 acres land of Scates | 170 | 3 70 | | |
| Robinson, Stephen, 29 acres land of Keene and Moores | 80 | 1 74 | | |
| Stackpole, Andrew J., 22 acres land, 3d range, "Hawes Place" | 135 | 2 94 | | |
| Stackpole, Mary J., lot of land near Coombs' Mills | 50 | 1 09 | | |
| Smith, W. A., house and lot rear of Capitol street | 500 | 10 88 | 75 | |
| Smith, Orin, 10 acres land, 3d range of Young | 100 | 2 18 | | |
| Stone, Mrs. Luther, house and lot, Bangor street, west side, near "Whitney Brook" | 400 | 8 40 | | |
| Smith, Nathan, house and lot, Rines Hill, east side Water St | 500 | 10 88 | 75 | |
| Trask, Reuel, house and 4 acres land, Ward road, he formerly occupied | 100 | 2 18 | | |
| Tyler, Charles, 2 acres land of Paul Wing | 20 | 44 | | |
| Tyler, Charles, about 20 acres land, north of road to Silver Lake, adjoining Ballard and Richardson's | 55 | 1 20 | | |
| Turner, Charles and Frank, house, barn, and 90 acres of land, on Cross Hill road, of Clark heirs | 650 | 14 14 | | |
| Townsend, Octavia M., 2 acres land, part of homestead of Dearborn | 50 | 1 09 | | |
| Wellman, Joe. H., house, barn, and 40 acres land, Mud Mills road, of Lancaster | 350 | 7 61 | | |
| Wilson, Otis D., or unknown, 31 acres land on Coombs' road | 1,000 | 21 75 | | |
| Woods, Samuel, house, barn, and 37 acres land, near Belgrade road | 560 | 12 18 | | |

3t41

SHINGLE MACHINE FOR SALE.
A second hand Perry right hand shingle machine and jointer, in thorough repair. Price $100.
AUGUSTA LUMBER CO., Augusta, Me. 18tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of EBEN G. DOLE, late of Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
August 10, 1891. 41 HENRY L. DOLE.

SOLUBLE FIR TREE OIL for clearing insects from Plants, Whale Oil Soap, &c., at PARTRIDGE'S Old Reliable Drug Store, 139 Water Street, Augusta.



Herbert S. Morey.

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA CURES.
Blood Poisoning Eradicated!
Herbert S. Morey of Morrill, Me., was treated for Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite and a terrible bad case of Blood Poisoning by five different Physicians. Got no permanent relief. The first bottle of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA increased his weight *six and a half pounds*. Five bottles brought him back to his *usual weight* and *strength*, and restored his health so he is able to *work every day*.
1672 cures reported in ninety-two days. Probably 10,000 more we never heard from in the same time. Oh! it is Wonderful!
NO OTHER MEDICINE PERFORMS SUCH CURES.
Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

SUMMER MUSIC
For Seashore and Country.
POPULAR SONG COLLECTION.
Thirty-six songs. A fine collection of refined, yet popular songs, with piano accompaniment. Heavy paper, $1.00; boards, $1.25; cloth gilt, $2.00.
POPULAR DANCE COLLECTION.
No. 1, twenty-nine pieces; No. 2, twenty-five pieces.
The best dance music, especially adapted for the average musician. Heavy paper, $1.00; boards, $1.25; cloth gilt, $2.00.
POPULAR PIANO COLLECTION.
No. 1, twenty-seven pieces; No. 2, twenty-four pieces.
Many of the best higher grade compositions of the day. Heavy paper, $1.00; boards, $1.25; cloth gilt, $2.00.
POPULAR FOUR HAND COLLECTION.
Twenty pieces. 128 pages. Just published. Heavy paper, $1.00; boards, $1.25; cloth gilt, $2.00.
Send postal-card for Catalogue of Choice Music Books, covering every possible want of any musician.
OLIVER DITSON COMPANY,
453-463 Washington Street, Boston.

All medicines advertised in this paper sold at
The Fuller Drug Store,
AUGUSTA, ME.
All orders by mail receive prompt attention.

### Maine Central Railroad.

Arrangement of Trains in Effect June 28, 1891.

**FOR BANGOR:** Leave Portland, 11.10 A. M., †1.00, 1.20 and †11.20 P.M., via Brunswick and Augusta, 1.15 P. M., via Lewiston and Winthrop, leave Brunswick †1.49, 2.30 P. M., †12.40 A. M. (night); leave Bath 1.35 and †11.45 P. M., Sundays only at 10.50 A. M.; leave Lewiston (upper), 12.18 and 2.40 P.M.; leave Lewiston (lower) 12.55 and †11.30 P.M., and Sundays only at 10.25 A. M.; leave Gardiner †2.25 and 3.28 P. M., and †1.46 A. M.; leave Augusta †2.10 A. M., †2.44 and 3.45 P. M.; leave Skowhegan 8.00 A. M. and 2.00 P. M.; leave Waterville †3.00, 5.45 A. M., 1.40, †3.20 and 4.28 P. M., and (mixed) 6.45 A. M.

**FOR ST. JOHN and AROOSTOOK CO:** Leave Bangor 5.45 A. M., and †7.35 P. M.; leave Bangor for Ellsworth and Bar Harbor, †5.50, 7.20 A. M., (mixed), 3.15, †4.55 P. M.; for Bucksport, 7.10 A. M., 1.50 and 7.00 P. M.

A morning train from Portland for Waterville at 6.40 A. M., connects for Lewiston, Bath and Skowhegan; and a train leaves Portland at 8.30 A. M., for Lewiston and Farmington. Evening trains leave Portland at 5.10 P. M. for Lewiston, and at 5.05 P. M. for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, and Waterville.

The mid-day trains connect for Rockland, Farmington, Phillips, Rangeley, Kingfield, North Anson, Skowhegan, Belfast, Dexter, Dover and Foxcroft and Bucksport, and night trains run every night between Boston, Bangor and Bar Harbor, connecting at Brunswick for Lewiston and Bath, and by waiting at junction points, for Skowhegan, excepting Monday mornings, and for Belfast, Dexter and Bucksport, excepting Sunday mornings.

**FOR PORTLAND, BOSTON, and WAY STATIONS:** Leave St. John 6.25 A. M., †8.45 P. M.; leave Houlton 7.15 and 11.35 A. M., 8.10 P. M.; leave St. Stephen 7.45 A. M., 10.00 P. M.; leave Vanceboro' †2.15 and 9.55 A.M., and 2.30 P.M.; leave Bar Harbor †5.40 and †6.56 A. M., and †4.30 P. M.; leave Ellsworth †6.56 and 11.54 A.M., and †6.10 P.M.; leave Bucksport 5.40 and 10.00 A. M., 4.30 P. M.; leave Bangor 6.50 and 8.20 A.M., 1.40 and †8.00 P.M.; leave Dover and Foxcroft (via Dexter) 6.35 A. M., 1.10, 4.15 and 8.00 P. M.; leave Belfast 6.45 A. M., 1.15 and 4.10 P. M.; leave Skowhegan 8.00 A. M., 2.00 P. M.; leave Waterville 5.50, 8.50, †9.50 A. M., and 3.14, 2.30 and 10.10 P. M.; leave Augusta 6.28 and †10.22 A. M., 3.15, 3.48 and †11.00 P. M.; leave Bath 7.10, 10.20 A. M., 4.05 and †11.45 P. M., and Sundays only at 10.50 A. M.; leave Brunswick 7.40, 10.47 and †11.18 A. M., 4.30, 4.45 P. M., †12.35 A. M., (night); leave Farmington 8.40 A. M., 3.25 P. M.; leave Lewiston, (upper) 7.30 A. M., and 10.30 and 4.32, and Sundays only 8.45 and 4.15 P. M.; leave Lewiston, (lower) 6.50 and 9.55 A. M., and †11.30 P. M.

The mid-day express trains run daily, Sundays included, each way between Boston, Bangor and and St. John, connecting for and from Lewiston, Bath, Rockland and Bar Harbor.

The morning train from Waterville, and forenoon trains from Bangor and Lewiston, connect for Rockland. Trains run between Augusta and Gardiner, Bath and Brunswick, and between Brunswick and Lewiston, at convenient hours, for time of which, as well as time of trains at stations not mentioned above, reference may be had to posters at stations and other public places, or Time Table Folder will be cheerfully furnished on application to the General Passenger Agent.

†Daily.

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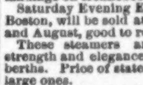

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## Poetry.

### If We Only Know.

If we only knew in the early morn,
What we know each close of day,
If we only knew of the battles fierce,
That we must wage, by the way,
If we only knew,
Ah! only knew—
I think we'd pray ere day begun,
That many vict'ries might be won.

If we only knew that some hungry soul,
By our kindly words was fed,
If we only knew that our Lord can give
Sweet draughts from the Fountain-head—
If we only knew,
Ah! only knew—
I think we'd pray ere day begun,
For grace to help some weary one.

If we only knew that the written page,
Depends on the letters there;
If we only knew that the smallest blot,
Must e'er make the page less fair,
If we only knew,
Ah! only knew—
I think we'd ask ere the day begun,
For perfect letters, one by one.

If we only knew in the early days,
What we'll know at the bar of God,
If we only knew of the perfect ways
Our feet might oft have trod,
If we only knew,
Ah! only knew—
I think we pray as life begun,
For strength to do as we'll wish we'd done,

BERTHA PACKARD ENGLEY.

## Our Story Teller.

### "POOR OLD CRANCH!"

"Best! Best!" exclaimed Hugh, impatiently. "It's all very well for you to talk so, mother. It sounds well, I know. But you don't really expect me to take it all in and feel it at such a time as this, do you?"

"I hope, dear," said mother, "that the day may come in which you will be ready to acknowledge that the Lord's orderings for his people are and must be in some way best."

Hugh was silent for a moment. At the depths of his heart lay a very true and earnest desire to count himself among his people. But just now he felt too hard pressed to find any room for the faith which belongs with the blessed company.

"When such a thing as this has come upon me, mother. When I was trying so hard—have tried for years, and given up so much. When I thought I had better things in prospect because of my trying. Keeping up such a fight against my poor health, too."

Hugh paused as if for answer, which came only in the shape of a sad shake of the head, a tear and a look of loving sympathy on mother's dear face.

"Best!" Hugh's despairing impatience seemed on the increase. "Why, mother, there isn't a boy on the street passes me but what I fancy he's thinking, 'I wonder if he's a thief.'"

"Yes, you fancy it, dear, and I am sure that nine-tenths of it lies in your fancy."

"Fancy or no fancy—here I am. Out of work, no prospect of my getting any. Who's going to hire a fellow with a stigma on his name? And you think it may be all for the best."

"Must be. I said must, Hugh. What have we to cling to, my boy, if not to the great unseen hand? Whatever comes, however we may suffer, must be first and last, unceasingly, unutterably best. Let us hold to it, dear. There is nothing else. Perhaps the Lord will permit us to see it in this, some day."

"I don't know how it ever can be seen," said Hugh, in a softened voice which led his mother to guess that he had drawn her out, that his own tottering faith might be strengthened by hers. "Things go on and on, so cruelly, it seems, without one being able to see any good in them."

"You are very young yet, dear."

"But haven't you, mother, in your life seen hard things which never seemed to soften and crooked things which never got straight?"

"Yes, dear, I have. Plenty. And so I say that there is nothing left for us but the faith without the sight."

Several years before this Hugh's father had died, leaving to his family only his good name and a farm so heavily mortgaged that the widow gave up all idea of trying to clear it. So the dear home passed out of their hands and a removal was made to a small town in which Hugh before long had the good fortune to obtain a situation in the only bank, with small pay at first, but the prospect of better as times went on. His health suffered by the change from an out-of-door life, but he could not afford to give up a good opportunity, and by dint of faithful application to business had slowly won his way towards a fair lookout for the future.

And then on one bright summer morning Farmer Cranch had driven his empty haywagon up to the country bank and slowly climbed out of it.

"I'll tie your horses, Mr. Cranch," said the young clerk, coming out.

"Well, they don't need no very close tying, I guess. They're tired and'll be glad enough of a chance to stand. Mr. Stedman in?"

"No, he isn't. But he said I was to attend if anything came in."

"Like enough, like enough. Cashier and clerk both, hey? Yes, you're your father's own boy, Hugh, and Mark Stedman knows whom he can trust. I'm willing to trust you, too."

He had followed Hugh into the plainly appointed business room and now handed in a roll of notes.

"Count 'em," he said.

"Twelve hundred dollars!" exclaimed Hugh.

"Twelve hundred it is," said the old man, laughing. "You thought it was just the price o' my load o' hay, didn't you?"

"Yes, I did," said Hugh. "You'd better wait till Mr. Stedman comes, Mr. Cranch."

"No, I hadn't. It's as safe in your hands as in anybody's. Stedman knows it or he wouldn't a' left you here. I sold the long medder. Got a good price for it, too. Now I'll set out on that porch and eat my bit o' lunch before I drive home. It's a good pull out to our place."

"Sit in here and eat it," urged Hugh.

"No, it's kind o' dampish and chilly. Wonder it don't disagree with you to stay here so much of the time. Shouldn't wonder if it did, now—hey?"

For the first time he took a fair glance at Hugh's pale face and slender form, then continued:

"Why, say—you do look kind o' peaked. Look as though you needed a little fresh air."

"I dare say I do," said Hugh. "I've never been right well since I left the farm."

"Sure! You hadn't ought to stay here, Hugh," said the old man, with a little shiver as he walked towards the door.

"I can't help myself very well," said Hugh. "Good situations don't come along just because a fellow happens to look pale."

"That's so."

Mr. Cranch took his lunch from the wagon and settled himself in the chair which Hugh brought for him. Hugh went to his accounts and the farmer sat enjoying alike his comfortable meal and his sunshiny seat, until he observed that one of his horses had a leg over a trace.

Returning, after setting the matter right, he perceived that a cat had stolen his choicest chicken bone and was leisurely making away with it at the end of the porch of the small wooden building.

"Hey—you wretch! Got the pick o' my dinner, have you?"

His angry grasp fastened on the back of poor pussy's neck, and he raised her high in the air.

"Don't," said Hugh, who had come out at the sound of his voice, "I'm sorry she—oh, don't hurt her!"

But the old man had given the poor animal a violent fling into the middle of the road, and as she gathered herself up in the cloud of dust a stone cruelly flung by the same cruel hand laid her prostrate.

"What do you keep such vermin about here for?" he cried, as, with a few words of angry protest, Hugh hurried toward the poor cat.

"She's a pet of my little sister," said Hugh. "She follows me down here and stays half the time. Any cat would do that if you left things in her way."

It was very hard for the boy not to say more, but he was in his place of business and Mr. Cranch was old.

"She ain't dead," said the latter, looking a little ashamed. And Hugh controlled his desire to ask him if he were not sorry for it.

Months later Mr. Cranch had come and drawn his twelve hundred dollars, Hugh being, as before, the only one present in the country bank. Shortly afterward the young clerk was approached by his employer.

"You paid Mr. Cranch out of that pack of one hundred dollar bills?"

"Yes, sir. There were twenty-seven of the bills and I paid him twelve of them."

"There are only fourteen of the bills in the drawer now. And no one has been to it but yourself."

Hugh, in surprise, went to count the notes. Mr. Stedman must have made a mistake. Hugh had counted the notes which were left after paying Mr. Cranch and knew perfectly well that there were fifteen.

But surprise only deepened into dismay as he found only fourteen. He searched every nook and corner into which a stray note could or could not have found its way, but all to no purpose. There had never been any slipshod ways about the bank. The institution was small and unpretending, but had always been conducted in a very methodical manner.

"You might possibly have paid Mr. Cranch a hundred over—made a mistake," suggested Mr. Stedman. The hope was eagerly seized by the perplexed clerk and he lost no time in seeking Mr. Cranch. But the farmer stoutly maintained that no mistake had been made.

"It certainly seems to lie between you two," said Mr. Stedman, in a voice which Hugh did not like, but which showed that he was inclined to include Mr. Cranch in his suspicions, if suspicions he had.

There was nothing to do except wait and wonder. Wait for what? Hugh often asked himself, as, with cheeks paler and the weight at his heart heavier, he took his weary way to and from his daily work. Mr. Stedman never said a word which led Hugh or any one else to imagine that he suspected his clerk of having anything to do with the disappearance of the hundred dollar bill; but a few weeks after its loss he said to the boy:

"I have a nephew coming up from the country. I have to look out for him, and—well—if you think you can find another situation. Take all the notice you want."

"My month is up to-morrow," said Hugh, a proud flush rising to his cheek. "This is all the notice I want."

"Of course I know what that means," he said to his mother.

This brings us to the day on which Hugh disagreed with her in thinking that everything must in some way be for the best.

"It isn't fair that Mr. Cranch and I should both be on the black list of suspects," he said.

"I don't believe you are. I don't believe any one really suspects either of you," said she.

"But you really can't say they don't. And what is the difference?"

Hugh moped about home for awhile, growing weaker in body and more discouraged in mind, and making no attempt at finding another situation. At length a friend of his father, passing through the town, said to him:

"Come out to my ranch beyond the Rockies. I began on next to nothing but a good supply of grit, and now I measure my land by the mile and count my cattle by the thousand. You'll find more sunshine in a day there than you will in a week here. You'll live out-of-doors and the pay will be forty dollars a month and living found."

Hugh shook his head and his mother grew pale.

"Let him go so far from home! How could I?"

"But if nothing offers for him here?" said the friend.

"That's so," said Hugh. "What chance have I here?"

"You can begin anew out there."

"And no one will ever look at me as if they were wondering if I had stolen a hundred dollars," said Hugh, bitterly. "I guess I'd better go, mother."

It was agreed, and in the course of further conversation Hugh was really worked up to a little enthusiasm regarding his new prospects. But mother, to whom little in life was worth anything in comparison with the comfort of keeping the family unseparated, found it hard to hold to her faith in the Lord's great best as she came to say good-by to her boy, a cold weight resting on her heart as she wondered if she should ever again look upon his pale face.

Eighteen months later Hugh received a letter from Mr. Stedman which caused him to open his eyes wide with surprise.

"I want to see you," it said. "Come on without delay. It is time you were seeing your mother again and I have business with you. I'll pay all your expenses."

Within a week Hugh was clasped within his mother's arms.

"Hugh!" she exclaimed, holding him back to gaze through her happy tears, "it is you? Can it be yourself?—You never told me."

"No, I've never told you what a great, rough, strong sunburnt fellow I've grown. I'm stout as a buck mother. I sleep out of doors nights and spend all day on horseback. I never realized before how well life is worth living. You can't make me believe I'm the same fellow who used to live in that bank."

Mr. Stedman received him with impatient pleasure.

"I've found it hard work waiting until you come," he said. "I don't mean to say I ever really thought you had anything to do with that ugly little business—no I never really did—but 'twas puzzling you know yourself?"

"Yes," said Hugh, eagerly waiting to hear more. "Have you found out."

"Yes, it's all out. Wish poor old Cranch had lived a little longer. He died last month. Come here, now—if you want to see one of the things you might read about, but that you don't live to see very often."

The country banker led the way to a room in the rear of the bank and took from an old desk, something which had evidently been very carefully locked in it, talking all the time.

"Twas only three weeks ago we found some of the drawers didn't work easy and I sent for Jerry Bowen to come and set 'em in order. He took 'em out and then found the counter was warped and said the whole thing must come off if I wanted he should make a good job of it. So off it came and—now, look here!"

The good man's excitement had waxed in a manner which might seem scarcely warranted by the little old drawer filled with what looked like bits of paper.

"Look close. I've heard of mice doing mischief but this goes a head—look at that bit of paper in the corner."

"One hundred—" A quick color flushed to Hugh's face as he looked and guessed.

"Yes one hundred dollars, sure's you live. Look at that hole gnawed in the back of the drawer.—Mice not satisfied with anything short of hundred dollar bills to build their nests with! Look at the way its worked in, too, not eaten up but so we can have it redeemed. But I say," the good man grasped Hugh's hand and gazed with beaming eyes into his face "that I would rather have given the money over twice than not have this come out."

"I'm sure of that," said Hugh with an answering smile. "But I wish Mr. Cranch could have known it."

"Wish it with all my heart," was the hearty response. He always took it hard—the having it asked of him if he hadn't a hunderd dollars more than he ought to have."

"Who wouldn't take it hard?" said Hugh.

"Of course," assented Mr. Stedman. "I'd have given the one hundred, any way, to have set his mind at rest before he died—poor old Cranch! But I haven't said all I was going to say. I've never had any one that beat you on faithful work, Hugh, and I want you back with a third more than I paid you before."

Mr. Stedman again beamed on Hugh, this time with an expression which seemed to say:

"What do you think of that for an offer?"

"I'm very much obliged to you, sir," said Hugh, "but I can't do it. I'm going back to where I found my health. I'm going to take mother and the rest of them with me. There's work for everybody out there, and such air to breathe as fills a man with joy that he's alive."

"O mother, mother," he cried going back to her with that wonderful story, "if it hadn't happened I should have been living in that place yet—If I had been living at all. It was best, gloriously best."

"It is easy believing when you can see it," she said with a smile.

"I'm going to believe it when I don't see it after this," he said thoughtfully. "What decent mice those were, not to carry off that bill to where it would never have been found. Pussy," he went on taking up and stroking the cat which had been the bank cat in former times, "you mustn't ever go down there and catch those mice."

"She never does," said his mother. "Don't you remember she never went down there after Mr. Cranch abused her?"

"That's so!" he exclaimed. "She never did go there any more. And that's the reason the mice came—there never were any when she was about."

"It looks very much as if he had punished himself for his hard usage of pussy."

"Poor old Cranch!"

### GOING TO LEAVE THE FARM.

The work of the farm house was over for the day; the children—with the exception of the oldest son, who had gone to the village—were in bed, and in the big comfortable kitchen Farmer Harewood, his wife, and his wife's sister, Mrs. Lucas, were sitting around a center-table. The farmer was reading a paper, his wife was putting a patch on the knee of little Harry's diminutive knickerbockers, and Mrs. Lucas was crocheting a hood of blue and white zephyr for a small niece.

There was silence in the kitchen save for the snapping of the fire in the stove, the ticking of the big, eight-day clock in the corner and the rustle of the farmer's newspaper, and when Mrs. Harewood sighed deeply, both her sister and her husband looked up in surprise.

"What's the matter, Sarah?" asked the latter. "That sigh was the loudest I ever heard you give. Has anything gone wrong? You look as though you had a big load on your mind."

"I have," answered the wife. "And it is a load you must share, Eli; I have borne it alone as long as I can bear it. There is great trouble in store for us, husband—George is going to leave the farm."

The newspaper fell to the floor, and for a moment the farmer looked at his wife, too much surprised to utter a word.

"Going to leave the farm!" he replied at last. "Sarah, you must be dreaming."

Mrs. Harewood shook her head sadly.

I wish I were," she said. "No, Eli, it is true. George has made up his mind to leave us. I have noticed for months past that he seemed dissatisfied and restless, and since you sold Vixen he has grumbled a great deal about work and the dullness of his life. And to-day I heard him say to Jasper Flint that he would not be here a month from now; that he had enough of farm life and intended to leave; and if we refused our consent to it he would run away and take his chances."

"We'll see about that," said the farmer angrily. "Consent to it! I rather think not! I won't consider it for a moment. What would he be worth a year from now if I let him go? He'd fall in with all sorts of rascals, in the city, and get us all into trouble. Besides I need him here. It'll be ten years at least before Harry can take his place, and he's got to stay if I have to tie him down."

"Why don't you make him want to stay Eli?" asked the gentle voice of his sister-in-law.

"If he's got the city fever on him all the talking in the world wouldn't do any good," rejoined the farmer. He wouldn't listen to a word."

"Don't talk. Don't let him ever suspect that you are aware of his desire to leave you. Try a new plan, Eli, a plan I have been thinking of all day."

"The best plan I know of is to tell him my mind freely, without any beating about the bush; and the sooner it's done the better."

"Now, Eli, don't be above taking a woman's advice. Let me tell you how to deal with George. I have been here three months now, and have taken a deep interest in the boy. I have seen his dissatisfaction, and recognized the cause. I have heard him talking to Jasper Flint more than once and only yesterday I heard him say that if he went to the city what he earned would be his own, but that here he worked from dawn to dark and was no better off at the end of the year than at the beginning. He says that Tom Blythe, who is in a grocery store in the city, gets $12 a week, and Tom is only seventeen. Now, if you want George to stay on the farm, give him an interest in it, Eli. He is eighteen years old and has worked faithfully for you ever since he could talk plain. He has his food and lodging, and two suits of clothes a year, to be sure, but all he actually owns is that collie dog which is always at his heels. You even sold the only horse you had that was fit for the saddle, and George was extremely fond of Vixen."

"It seemed a pity to keep a horse that no one but George ever rode," said the farmer, "and she was too light for work. I'm a poor man, Hester, and can't afford playthings for my children."

"You can better afford to keep an extra horse than to have your son leave you, Eli. Whom could you get that would take the interest in the work that George has? You have thought it only right that George should do his share toward running the farm, and have considered your duty done in giving him a home. You are disposed to think him ungrateful because he wants to leave you now that every year makes his services more valuable. But the boy is ambitious, and is not satisfied to travel in a circle. He wants to make some headway. And it is only natural."

The farmer leaned his head on his hand, a look of deep thought on his grave, weather-beaten face. His gentle sister-in-law's plain speaking had given rise to thoughts which had never before entered his mind.

"I believe you're more than half right, Hester," he said, at last. "I'll think it all over to-night, and make up my mind what to do. I'd be lost here without George, and he shan't leave the farm if I can help it."

"Force won't keep him, Eli, remember that," and Mrs. Lucas, feeling that she had said enough, folded up her work, and taking up a lamp from a shelf by the stove, went upstairs to her own room.

Just at daybreak she was aroused from a sound sleep by the sound of horse's hoof in the yard, and looking out of the window she saw Eli trotting away on Roan.

"Where can he be going at this hour?" When she came down stairs at 6 o'clock George was standing by the kitchen table, having just come with two full pails of milk. His face wore a discontented, unhappy look, and he merely nodded in return for his aunt's cherry "Good morning."

A few minutes later his father entered, but George who had gone to one of the windows, and was looking out dejectedly, did not even glance up.

"You were out early, Eli," said Mrs. Lucas. "I heard you ride away at daybreak."

"Yes I went to Pine Ridge on a matter of business."

"That's where you sold Vixen, papa, isn't it?" asked little Harry, and Mrs. Lucas saw a quiver pass over George's face as the child spoke.

"Yes, my boy, I sold Vixen to Lawyer Stanley. George," turning to his son. "I've made up my mind to part with that fifty-acre lot by the river. What do you think of that."

"Of course you are to get a good price for it, sir," said the young man indifferently. "It's the best piece of land you have."

"But I haven't sold it. I am going to give it away."

"Give it away!" repeated George, roused out of his indifference and starting at his father as if he thought he had not heard aright.

"Yes deeded it every inch of it, to some one I think a great deal of, and who deserves it," laying his hand on his son's shoulder, and his voice weakened a little. "I am going to give it to my son, George Harewood, to have and to hold as he sees fit, without question or advice."

"To me! You intend to give that fifty acres to me, father!"

"Yes, my boy, and with my whole heart. You've been a good son, George and I only wish I were able to do more for you. But I am not a rich man, as you know, and I have your mother and three little ones to provide for, too. Still, I want you to have a start, and this fifty acre lot will yield you a handsome profit. You can have three days a week to call your own, and that will give you a chance to work and if you choose to break that pair of young oxen I bought the other day from Bagley, you can have them for your trouble."

"This—this seems too much, sir," stammered George. "I don't know how to thank you."

"Too much! Then I don't know what you'll say to this," and the farmer took his son by the arm and led him out on the porch. "There's another present for you my boy."

"Vixen!" The word came from George's lips with a long sigh of joy, and with one bound he was at the side of the black mare he had thought never to see again, and had both arms about her neck. "Oh, father I'd rather have Vixen than anything else in this world!"

And he buried his face in the pretty creatures' mane, and in spite of his eighteen years, fairly broke and sobbed.

That ended George's desire to leave the farm. He was never again heard to mention the subject, and he grumbled no more about hard work and the monotony of his life, but in everyway tried to show his appreciation of his father's kindness. In fact, Eli Harewood was wont to say occasionally in confidence to his wife, that he had reason to bless his sister-in-law for good advice, and that he owed it to her that he had a stalwart arm to lean on in advancing years.

But George never knew to what he owed the change in his fortunes.

## Choice Miscellany.

For the Maine Farmer.

### Studies in Sacred Song—XX.

The story of Madame Guyon is singular and interesting. There have been other cases where persons have been looked upon with disfavor for their piety, even by their own fellow church members. But it has not been often their fate to be imprisoned for years for such a cause, unless by their enemies and opponents. Jeanne de la Motte was born in Montargis, France, in 1648. She was educated in a convent, and early in life consecrated herself to God's service. At 16, by her parents' wishes, she married M. Guyon, whom she had never seen until a few days previous. He, however, lived but a few years, and she was left a young widow, and soon retired to a religious establishment. Dissatisfied with the imposing rites and ceremonies on which the church at that age and time relied for salvation, she met with a priest who was spiritually minded, related to him her conflicts, and asked for counsel. He told her she had sought without what she could only find within. "Seek God in your heart, and you will not fail to find him." A new light broke in upon her mind, and the way to God was clearly revealed. She took delight in prayer, and said, "I have now no light but Jesus Christ alone." She began to explain to others the doctrine of clear religious experience, and engaged in works of benevolence. She wrote several works enforcing her views. She organized meetings for religious conference and prayer. She formed an acquaintance with the illustrious Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray, who favored her views. But her course was disapproved by the Catholic authorities, and she was arrested and imprisoned in the Bastile. She was kept four years in a narrow and dirty cell, within walls nine feet thick. But her mind was stayed on God, and she was kept in perfect peace. When released from prison, she was restricted to a certain place for her residence. She lived to an advanced age, and in her last years seemed to dwell, as it were, in Immanuel's land. Many of her hymns were translated by Cowper. I give only a few specimens:

"My Lord, how full of sweet content
I pass my hours of banishment!
Where'er I dwell, I dwell with Thee,
In heaven, in earth, or on the sea.

"To me remains no place nor time;
My country is in every clime;
I can be calm and free from care
On any shore, since God is there.

"Which place we seek or place we shun,
The soul finds happiness in none;
But with a God to guide our way,
'Tis equal joy to go or stay."

In prison she wrote:

"Nor castle walls, nor dungeons deep,
Exclude His quickening beams;
There I can sit and sing and weep,
And dwell on heavenly themes.

"There sorrow, for His sake, is found
A joy beyond compare;
There no presumptuous thoughts abound,
No pride can enter there."

These are favorable specimens of Catholic hymns. Here are some more recent ones. Several of Cardinal Newman's hymns are found in some modern hymn books. John H. Newman was born in England in 1805, and was educated at Oxford. He became a leader in the High church movement called the Tractarian Controversy, was an English clergyman, but after some years became a Catholic, and in 1870 the Pope made him a Cardinal. He was a man of great ability, but lacking in clearness and logical acuteness. The following verses are favorites with some persons:

"Lead, kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom,
Lead Thou me on!
The night is dark, and I am far from home,
Lead Thou me on!
Keep Thou my feet; I do not ask to see
The distant scene; one step enough for me.

"I was not ever thus, nor prayed that Thou
Shouldst lead me on;
I loved to choose and see my path, but now
Lead Thou me on!
I loved the garish day, and spite of fears
Pride ruled my will. Remember not past years!

"So long Thy power hath blest me, sure it still
Will lead me on
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till
The night is gone.
And with the morn those angel faces smile,
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile."

The sentiment of these lines is better than the versification, if one may be allowed to say so. Cardinal Newman has recently died.

Another convert from the Episcopal to the Catholic church, was F. W. Faber. Born in Yorkshire in 1815, educated at Oxford, he was an Episcopal clergyman for about ten years, and then joined the Catholics, and established a seminary for priests in London. He died in 1863. He was the author of several beautiful hymns, which are valued by all Christians. In one of them we find the lines:

"But right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

Another commences thus:

"Faith of our fathers, living still,
In spite of dangers, fire and sword!
Oh, how our hearts beat high with joy
Whene'er we hear that glorious word!
Faith of our fathers! holy faith!
We will be true to thee till death."

This means "faith of our Fathers," whatever our persuasion. Another of Faber's hymns certainly denotes free salvation:

"There is a wideness in God's mercy,
Like the wideness of the sea;
There's a kindness in His justice
Which is more than liberty.

"There is welcome for the sinner,
And more graces for the good;
There is mercy with the Savior,
There is healing in His blood.

"For the love of God is broader
Than the measure of man's mind;
And the heart of the Eternal
Is most wonderfully kind.

"If our love were but more simple,
We should take Him at His word;
And our lives would be all sunshine
In the sweetness of our Lord."

H. K. B.

### Wise Words.

A lie never stops to put on its hat.

Many good sawlogs have knots on them.

People like to travel in cheerful company.

The only real giver is the cheerful giver.

No wealth is real that can be taken from us.

There is no virtue in doing what you have to do.

No man can go straight ahead who looks backward.

It takes a good many trials to make some folks faithful.

The only heavy burdens are those we try to carry ourselves.

No one can suffer in any good cause without being a gainer.

Faith fears nothing. Faith and trial are the best of friends.

The poorest man on earth is the one who has the fewest trials.

The flax has to be broken before its real strength can be known.

There is a brick in every clod, but it takes a hot fire to tell it so.

It is better to kill a snake in a clumsy way than not to kill it at all.

Great victories can be enjoyed by those who fight great battles.

The man who is true to the best he knows will do to trust anywhere.

The roots of a tree are of more consequence than its highest branches.

The only people who are discontented are those who are not doing their whole duty.

The hardest thing to do is to get people to think of the things that concern them most.

The poorest man is not the one who has the least, but the one who has the most wants.

There is nothing for which a man has to pay so dear as he does for the privilege of being stingy.

### Wit, Humor, and Pleasantries.

Mamma (on the steamer, outward bound)—"I was reading in a paper just before we sailed that there are one million more women than men in Germany."

Daughter (of uncertain age)—"Mamma, I think it will be hardly worth our while to go to Germany."

"I don't understand women," remarked a postman, "and"—after a pause—"I don't believe I want to either."

"What's the matter?"

"If I hand a letter to a woman she looks at me severely and says, 'What! only one?' If I give her six, she says 'What! only six?' and if I have a hundred for her she would make the same remark—well, it's a terrible life to lead."

"This won't go for two cents," said a postal clerk in a country office, returning to an old negro a letter which he had passed through the delivery window.

"What's de matter wid it?"

"Too heavy."

"Jes' bout like I 'spected. Dat letter wuz writ by my son, an' I tole him he wuz er writin' too heaby a han,' but he kep' on er bearin' down an' er bearin' down on his pen. I'll take it back, sah, an' git him to write it wid er pencil."

"Do you want a stop watch, sir?" asked the jeweler.

"Do I want a stop watch, sir? No, sir. I want one that will go. I've got a stop watch now."

"What trials you must have," said the lady, contemplating a famished tramp devouring the generous repast she had placed before him.

"Yes'm, and the wust of it is I allus gets convicted," answered the tramp between bites.

PENSIONS. The following pensions have been granted Maine people:

ORIGINAL.

Geo. W. Yates,
Alonzo Y. Foster,
Wm. A. Richardson,
Darius Sanborn,
Seth O. Rogers,
Edwin K. Baron,
Marcellus Freeman,
Samuel Bond,
Olive W. Robbins,
Charles H. Johnson,
Richard B. Toble,
Bimsley S. Kelley,
John Quirk, navy,
John B. Lovell, navy,
Geo. F. Hawkes,
Levi W. Martin,
John McKechnie,
Orman E. Hines,
John Leonard,
Jeremiah H. Lancaster,
Richmond Sweetser,
Jas. O'Neil,
Geo. B. Chase,
Isaac Homer,
Davis B. Wood,
Frank Hurney,
Chas. B. Andrews,
Henry B. Hunter,
Frank A. Knight,
Justin N. Wheeler,
John G. Daggitt,
John W. Stockwell,
Charles E. Dobbs,
Charles E. Crowell,
David Fitzgerald,
John Gerrard,
John Wilson,
James A. Cleary,
Andrew Newman,
Patrick Colwell,
Albert A. Lord,
Asa Cunningham,
Wm. H. Stanley,
John O'Connell,
Patrick H. O'Brien,
John D. Pickens,
Jeremiah Towle,
John A. Small,
Charles T. Hurd,
Michael Carney,
Floristan J. Quinn,
Edwin Anderson,
George H. Meade,
Horatio Longe,
Wm. F. Proctor,
John S. Armstrong,
Wm. H. Webster,
Jas. M. Smith,
Geo. R. Fickett,
Henry F. Rice,
Wm. Frazier,
Chas. N. Ware,
Levi B. Cox,
Charles R. Hodgkins,
William T. Sweetsir,
Henry Stringer,
Augustus Crowell,
Amos H. Plaisted,
James D. Billings,
Edward Farrell,
Franklin H. Washburn,
James Connelly,
William Logan,
Valentine R. Jockson,
Stephen Whittum,
Aaron Mahar,
Asa A. West,
David M. Scribner,
Jeremiah Sullivan,
Jas. McCormick,
Chas. G. Kenney,
Jonas C. Thurlow,
Samuel D. Brown,
James G. Stone,
Antonio Goldschmidt.

RESTORATION AND REISSUE.

Benjamin Monk.

ADDITIONAL.

Willis F. Carr,
Peter Murry.

ORIGINAL, WIDOWS, ETC.

Sarah Twaddle, mother,
Abbie A. Colson, sister,
Margaret McGrath,
Mary Jane Sargent,
Emily Hammons, mother,
Helen Jones,
Hannah Campbell.

INCREASE.

Sylvanus Gordon.
Erastus Hubbard.

REISSUE.

Roswell S. Jordan.
John Bachelder,
John A. Monk.

ASTOR'S HIGHWAY TO FORTUNE. John Jacob Astor used to say that a man who wishes to be rich and has saved ten thousand dollars has won half the battle—is on the highway to fortune. Not that Astor thought ten thousand dollars much. But he knew that in saving such a sum, a man acquired habits of prudent economy, which would constantly keep him advancing in wealth. The habitual small expenses, which are designated as "only a trifle," amount in the aggregate, like the sands of the shore, to something pretty serious. Ten cents a day, even, is thirty-six dollars and a half a year, and that is the interest on a capital of six hundred dollars; so that the man who saves ten cents a day, only, is so much richer than one who does not, as if he owned a life estate in a property worth six hundred dollars.

CHOLERA MORBUS. At any time of the year a person may be suddenly seized with cramps, which, if not checked at once may run into cholera morbus, which, if it does not kill, will at least entail a great deal of suffering. This recipe should be kept in the house at all times, for if given early it will promptly check every case of cramps and colic; it will also effectually cure the worse cases of cholera morbus or of Asiatic cholera; Oil of peppermint, one-half drachm; sulphate of morphia, two grains; tincture of belladonna, twenty-four drops, and three ounces of any kind of wine. Mix these well together and keep the bottle corked. When using, shake well, and take a half tablespoonful every hour until relieved. Children one-fourth or one-half dose, according to age.

An old brindle cow belonging to an Indiana man broke into another's field, and in court the owner of the field proved that the cow destroyed the following mentioned property, to wit: Two four-year-old cherry trees, seven apples trees, five pear trees, one plum tree, 100 head of cabbage, 12 rows of beans five rods long, one row of beets 1½ rods long, 50 to 150 sweet potato plants, one bed of onions, three grapevines, and 14 blackberry bushes.

A clever, thrifty little woman at Wichita, Kansas, is the happy possessor of a new black silk which she earned in the most peculiar way. Every time her husband bought 25 cents' worth of cigars, she laid a like amount away in a drawer. In less than a year she had enough to buy the silk and pay for the making and trimmings.

"What trials you must have," said the lady contemplating a famishing tramp devouring the generous repast she had placed before him.

"Yes'm and the wust of it is I allus gets convicted," answered the tramp between bites.

"Do you want a stop watch?" asked the jeweller.

"Do I want a stop watch, sir? No, sir. I want one that will go. I've got a stop watch now."

## Young Folks' Column.

### "If You Please."

We've just heard of an island far away,
Across the rosy sunset seas,
Where we'll send to stay, for a year and a day,
*The folks who forget to say "Please."*

We'll pack them off, the ill and the hale,
In a well-manned ship together,
And we'll hoist the sail on the date without fail,
Quite regardless of the weather.

And when they come back they'll be so polite,
They'll say "how-d'ye-do" on their knees.
Won't it be a delight to behold such a sight,
*And to hear them in chorus cry "Please!"*

### A Bit of Suggestion.

"You haven't blacked your shoes, Mark."

"No, mother. I'm in such a hurry. They don't look bad."

"Have you changed your collar?"

"No, I forgot it; but this one will do. I'm sure I look well enough."

"Well enough for what?"

"Oh, for a boy."

"For a gentleman and a Christian?"

"Oh, you make a serious thing of it, mother."

"But you aim to be both, don't you?"

"Yes, I really do," said Mark, more soberly; "but do you think that has much to do with clean collars and blacked shoes?"

"You know all I would say about that. It is the part of a boy as well as a man to make the best of himself, even in small matters, in order to make himself acceptable to those about him. It is a great pity to just fall short of what one aims to be."

But in spite of his aims, and his being usually ready to agree with his mother on the questions of small proprieties, Mark's shortcomings in the matter of well-brushed hair, clothes, and shoes, and of faultlessly clean collars, cuffs, and handkerchiefs, continued to be an offense in many eyes.

"Will you give me a sheet of letter paper, please?" he said, coming one afternoon to the desk at which his mother sat writing. As he held out his hand, she made a slight motion toward his uncleaned nails.

"Oh," he said a little impatiently, "any one would think I was the worst kind of a boy just because I'm a little careless. Why, mother, I don't lie, or cheat, or disobey, or get storming mad, as some boys do."

"No, you do not," she said, handing him the paper he had asked for.

"This won't do," he said. "See, there is a blot on it. Please hand me another sheet."

"That's only a little spot," she said. "The whole of the sheet is clean except that."

"But, you wouldn't have me write a letter on this?"

She smiled at his look of surprise as she said:

"Why, any one would think it was the worst kind of a sheet, just because it is a little blotted. It isn't crumpled, or stained, or dirty, as some paper is."

"Ah, mother, I see what you mean," said Mark, laughing, as she gave him another sheet. "I'll have to look after my little blot."

He meant it, but found, as we all do, that a bad habit once gained is a thing hard to lose. He was bright in school and a favorite with his teachers. Kindly and generous among his mates, he was a favorite with them. In short he was such a very satisfactory boy, as boys go, that he failed to take to heart the breaking up of his ugly little fault.

"We are to spend the evening with the Morrows," he announced with great pleasure one morning.

It was a great thing to be invited to the Morrows. They were a family recently moved to town, supposed to be all that was nice among themselves, and very particular in the choice of companions for their boys.

"I've been telling father and mother about your declamation, Mark," said George Morrow, "and they want to hear something from you. They like things of that sort. Let us have that piece you spoke in school."

Mark figured as quite an orator in his school. He enjoyed anything in the way of recitation and declamation, and was very anxious to do his best before the Morrows.

He was in good voice and spirits, found the large parlor an agreeable place in which to speak, and his audience attentive and appreciative.

Near the end of a second piece which had been demanded, in one of his highest flights in an invocation to the sun, he threw up his arm in a graceful gesture and his eye followed his hand.

There was a slight interruption in the flow of oratory. The hand suddenly closed and the arm dropped at his side. The boys laughed good-humoredly, and the older people politely repressed their smiles.

The piece closed without the fire and enthusiasm required by his subject, and Mark's face flushed with a feeling other than gratification as his performance was applauded. He kept his hand as far as possible out of sight the remainder of the evening, and when alone in his room, stood before the glass and made the oratorical flourish which proved amusing to his friends.

His cheek tingled again at the sight of the unwashed hand and the remembrance of its display in the gaslight in the Morrows' parlor. Could the people upon whom he had so desired to make a good impression believe him to be a gentleman? Would they ever forget it of him?

"I shan't forget it myself very soon," he said, turning from the mirror in great discontent. "Mother would say it was a good lesson for me; but I wish I had sense enough to get along without such a lesson."

### The Legend of the Beautiful Hands.

There was once a dispute among three ladies as to which had the most beautiful hands. One sat by a stream and dipped her hand into the water, and held it up; another plucked strawberries until the ends of her fingers were pink, another gathered violets until her hands were fragrant. An old, haggard woman passing by asked, "Who will give me a gift? for I am poor." All three denied her; but another who sat near, unwashed in the stream, unstained with fruit and unadorned with flowers, gave her a little gift and satisfied the poor woman. And then she asked them what was the dispute, and they told her and lifted up before her their beautiful hands. "Beautiful, indeed," said she, when she saw them. But when they asked her which was the most beautiful, she said: "It is not the hand that is washed in the brook; it is not the hand that is tipped with red; it is not the hand that is garlanded with fragrant flowers; but the hand that gives to the poor is the most beautiful." As she said these words her wrinkles fled, her staff was thrown away, and she stood before them an angel from heaven with authority to decide the question in dispute. And that decision has stood the test of all times.—*Selected.*

SHE SAW THE PROCESSION. The Germans have a story about a little girl named Jeannette, who once went out to see a grand review. She found a capital place from which to see the soldiers pass; she noticed a poor old woman in the crowd trying very hard to get where she could see.

Jeannette said to herself: "I should like to see the soldiers march; but it isn't kind in me to stay in this nice seat and let that old woman stay where she can't see anything. I ought to honor old age, and I will." So she called the old woman and, placing her in the nice seat, fell back among the crowd. There she had to tiptoe and peep and dodge about to catch a glimpse of the splendid scene, which she might have seen fully and easily if she had kept her place. Some of the people said she was a silly girl, and laughed at her; but Jeannette was rewarded in her heart for her kindness to old age.

A few moments later a man, covered with lace, elbowed his way through the crowd, and said to her: "Little girl, will you come to her ladyship?" She could not imagine who her ladyship was, but she followed the man to the scaffold within the crowd. A lady met her at the top of the stairs, and said: "My dear child, I saw you yield your seat to the old woman. You acted nobly. Now sit down by me, you can see everything here." Thus Jeannette was rewarded a second time for honoring old age.

DON'T DOG THE COWS. Every one who has anything to do with a cow should learn thoroughly this fact: that every annoyance and thing that excites or frets her takes a proportion from both the amount and richness of her yield, and in just so much takes money from her owner's pocket. A man who will permit it to be done, much less, himself dog the cows home from the pasture or kick and club them about the barn or yards is not a fit person to own or have charge of cows. It is not only cruel to the defenseless cow, but is ruinous to his own finances, a reason that ought to appeal strongly enough to his avarice to compel proper treatment of his property if humanity will not.

"Never say ill-natured things about people when you are in a public place," said a woman who is an authority upon all matters of behavior. "The better way is not to be venomous at all; but, if you must be, save it for the privacy of your own apartment."

"Why should you be so particular?"

"Well, there is always the danger of being overheard by some one concerned, though this is often comparatively slight. The real reason is, that nothing sounds so frightfully ill-bred as an uncharitable remark when your hearers are ignorant of the extenuating circumstances."

A little girl of four years, hearing for the first time the gates of heaven referred to in a story which her mother was reading to her, said very beautifully that she supposed the gates of Heaven were God's folded arms which He opened for all the good children who came to Him, and so took them into Heaven.

That hasty words often rankle in the wound which injury gives, and that soft words assuage it; forgiving cures, and forgetting takes away the scar.

THE HAIR

When not properly cared for, loses its lustre, becomes crisp, harsh, and dry, and falls out freely with every combing. To prevent this, the best and most popular dressing in the market is **Ayer's Hair Vigor.** It removes dandruff, heals troublesome humors of the scalp, restores faded and gray hair to its original color, and imparts to it a silky texture and a lasting fragrance. By using this preparation, the poorest head of hair soon

Becomes Luxuriant

and beautiful. All who have once tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, want no other dressing. Galbraith & Starks, Druggists, Sharon Grove, Ky., write: "We believe Ayer's Hair Vigor to be the best preparation of the kind in the market, and sell more of it than of all others. No drug store is complete without a supply of it."

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor with great benefit and know several other persons, between 40 and 50 years of age, who have experienced similar good results from the use of this preparation. It restores gray hair to its original color, promotes a new growth, gives lustre to the hair, and cleanses the scalp of dandruff." — Bernardo Ochoa, Madrid, Spain.

After Using

A number of other preparations without any satisfactory result, I find that Ayer's Hair Vigor is causing my hair to grow."—A. J. Osment, General Merchant, Indian Head, N. W. T.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only preparation I could ever find to remove dandruff, cure itching humors, and prevent loss of hair. I can confidently recommend it."—J. C. Butler, Spencer, Mass.

"My wife believes that the money spent for Ayer's Hair Vigor was the best investment she ever made, it has given her so much satisfaction."—James A. Adams, St. Augustine, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

What is lacking is truth and confidence.

If there were absolute truth on the one hand and absolute confidence on the other, it wouldn't be necessary for the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy to back up a plain statement of fact by a $500 guarantee.

They say—"If we can't cure *you* (make it personal, please,) of catarrh in the head, in any form or stage, we'll pay you $500 for your trouble in making the trial."

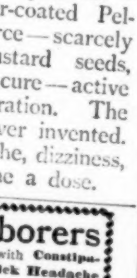
"An advertising fake," you say.

Funny, isn't it, how some people prefer sickness to health when the remedy is positive and the guarantee *absolute*.

Wise men don't put *money* back of "fakes."

And "faking" doesn't pay.

Magical little granules—those tiny, sugar-coated Pellets of Dr. Pierce—scarcely larger than mustard seeds, yet powerful to cure—active yet mild in operation. The best Liver Pill ever invented. Cure sick headache, dizziness, constipation. One a dose.



Laborers troubled with Constipation or Sick Headache will find safe, speedy and economical cure in a dose of

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

They cost only 25 cents a box and are really a specific for all Bilious and Nervous Disorders, arising from Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc. Prepared only by Thos. Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Of druggists, or mailed by B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., N. Y., on receipt of 25c. 2

Intelligent Readers will notice that

Tutt's Pills

are not "warranted to cure" all classes of diseases, but only such as result from a disordered liver, viz:

Vertigo, Headache, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Costiveness, Bilious Colic, Flatulence, etc.

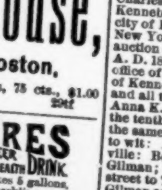
For these they are not warranted infallible, but are as nearly so as it is possible to make a remedy. Price, 25cts.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Sherman House,

Court Square, Boston.

ON the European plan. Rooms, 75 cts., $1.00 and $2.00 per day. 29tf



HIRES ROOT BEER THE GREAT HEALTH DRINK. Package makes 5 gallons. Delicious, sparkling, and appetizing. Sold by all dealers. FREE a beautiful Picture Book and cards sent to any one addressing C. E. HIRES & CO., Philadelphia.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

As much For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

Originated by an Old Family Physician in 1810

Positively cures Diptheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Sold everywhere. Price, 35 cts. 6 bottles, $2. Express paid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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THE GOLD CLARION

PORTABLE COOKING RANGE.

FOR WOOD OR COAL.

It is the greatest triumph of the age, and it stands to-day unrivalled. The great sales of the GOLD CLARION prove the fact that it is the

Most Successful and Most Popular Range in the Market.

We warrant the CLARION to comprise more improvements than any other make. Made in every variety and style wanted, by skilful mechanics, from the best materials.

Sold by wide-awake Stove Dealers. If not for sale in your locality, send to the makers, who will inform you how to purchase this celebrated Range. SEND for 32-page Book of Testimonials. Manufactured and for sale by

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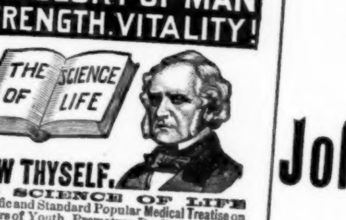

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A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood,

EXHAUSTED VITALITY AND THE UNTOLD MISERIES

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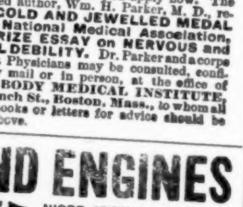
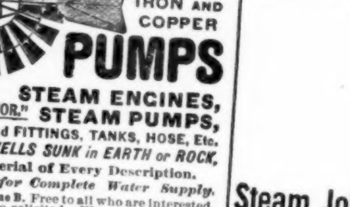


WIND ENGINES WOOD, IRON AND STEEL, for Pumping and Power. WOOD, IRON AND COPPER PUMPS STEAM ENGINES, THE "AERMOTOR." STEAM PUMPS, IRON PIPE and FITTINGS, TANKS, HOSE, Etc. ARTESIAN WELLS SUNK in EARTH or ROCK, Well Material of Every Description. Contractors for Complete Water Supply. Send for Catalogue B. Free to all who are interested. Correspondence solicited. Write us your wants. SMITH & WINCHESTER 19 to 21 Wendell St.; 2 to 12 Hartford St., BOSTON, MASS.



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HEEBNER'S Patent LEVEL-TREAD HORSE-POWER. With SPEED REGULATOR. For 1, 2 and 3 Horses. Catalogue Free. LITTLE GIANT Threshing Machine. Threshes Grain, Rice, Flax, Millet and Grass Seed. Fully Warranted. Feed and Ensilage Cutters, Feed Grinders, &c HEEBNER & SONS, Lansdale, Pa., U. S. A.

Sheriff's Sale.

KENNEBEC SS. Taken on execution, wherein Charles B. Gilman of Waterville, in the county of Kennebec, is creditor, and Anna K. Gilman of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, and State of New York, is debtor, and will be sold by public auction on Monday, the seventh day of September, A. D. 1891, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Heath & Tuell, in Augusta, in said county of Kennebec, the following described real estate, and all the right, title and interest which the said Anna K. Gilman has in and to the same, or had on the tenth day of August, A. D. 1888, the time when the same was attached on the writ in the same suit, to wit: a certain parcel of land in said Waterville, described as one-half Summer street land, divided by Summer street, and bounded north by land of B. H. and T. W. Kimball; east by land of L. E. Thayer and H. G. H. Pulsifer in part and in part by the Moore lot on Plains; south by Grove street, and Pine Grove cemetery lot; and west by land of Jesse R. Mathews and Summer street.

August 6, 1891. WM. H. LIBBY, *Deputy Sheriff.* 3t40

Sheriff's Sale.

KENNEBEC SS. Taken on Execution, wherein Charles B. Gilman of Waterville in the County of Kennebec, is creditor, and Anna K. Gilman of the city of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New York, is debtor; and will be sold by public auction on Monday, the seventh day of September, A. D. 1891, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Heath & Tuell in Augusta, in said County of Kennebec, the following described real estate, and all the right, title and interest which the said Anna K. Gilman has in and to the same, or had on the tenth day of August, A. D. 1888, the time when the same was attached on the writ in the same suit, to wit: All of said debtor's interest in the homestead of the late Nathaniel Gilman and Joanna B. Gilman as heir at law or as devise under the will of said Joanna B. Gilman, situated on Silver Street and Spring Street in said Waterville and being the same premises described by the commissioners in the assignment of dower to said Joanna B. Gilman, and recorded in the Kennebec Register of Deeds, Book 307, Page 204, reference thereto being made for a fuller description of said premises.

August 3, 1891. WM. H. LIBBY, *Deputy Sheriff.* 3t39

Sheriff's Sale.

KENNEBEC SS. Taken on execution, wherein Charles B. Gilman of Waterville, in the county of Kennebec, is creditor, and Anna K. Gilman of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, and State of New York, is debtor, and will be sold by public auction on Monday, the seventh day of September, A. D. 1891, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Heath & Tuell in Augusta, in said county of Kennebec, the following described real estate, and all the right, title and interest which the said Anna K. Gilman has in and to the same, or had on the tenth day of August, A. D. 1888, the time when the same was attached on the writ in the same suit, to wit: A certain lot of land and the buildings thereon, situated on the west side of Main street, in said Waterville, bounded and described as follows: Bounded northerly by land of Charles M. Barrell; easterly by Main street; southerly by the store and lot now or formerly belonging to Theophilus Gilman, and westerly by land of Charles B. Gilman.

July 3, 1891. WM. H. LIBBY, *Deputy Sheriff.* 3t39

Sheriff's Sale.

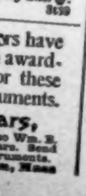
KENNEBEC SS. Taken on execution, wherein Charles B. Gilman of Waterville, in the county of Kennebec, is creditor, and Anna K. Gilman of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, is debtor; and will be sold by public auction on Monday, the seventh day of September, A. D. 1891, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Heath & Tuell, in Augusta, in said county of Kennebec, the following described real estate, and all the right, title and interest which the said Anna K. Gilman has in and to the same, or had on the tenth day of August, A. D. 1888, the time when the same was attached on the writ in the same suit, to wit: A certain lot of land lying in said Waterville: Bounded northerly by land of Charles B. Gilman; easterly by a road leading from Silver street to Temple street; southerly by land of Frazier Gilman and Spring street; westerly by land of Sarah E. Cote and land formerly owned by I. J. Haide, and by the easterly line of said Haide's land, extended northerly direct to the southwesterly corner of land of Charles B. Gilman.

July 3, 1891. WM. H. LIBBY, *Deputy Sheriff.* 3t39

Sheriff's Sale.

KENNEBEC SS. Taken on execution, wherein Charles B. Gilman of Waterville, in the county of Kennebec, is creditor, and Anna K. Gilman of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, is debtor; and will be sold by public auction on Monday, the seventh day of September, A. D. 1891, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Heath & Tuell, in Augusta, in said county of Kennebec, the following described real estate, and all the right, title and interest which the said Anna K. Gilman has in and to the same, or had on the tenth day of August, 1888, the time when the same was attached on the writ in the same suit, to wit: A certain lot of land situated in Oakland in said Kennebec county, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by land of Henry Shorey; westerly by land of Jerome Wilson; easterly by the second Rangeway, so called; southerly by land supposed to be owned by Alfred Winslow and sons, being the wood lot set off to the said debtor from estate of Nathaniel Gilman, and numbered thirty.

July 3, 1891. WM. H. LIBBY, *Deputy Sheriff.* 3t39



Gold Silver Bronze Medals The highest honors have been awarded for these instruments. Bay State Guitars, MANDOLINS and BANJOS; also Wm. B. Tilton & Haynes Excelsior Guitars. Send for Catalogue for all Musical Instruments. J. C. HAYNES & CO., Boston, Mass.

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MAINE FARMER

—HAVE—

Refitted in a Thorough Manner

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Steam Job Printing Office,

And having secured the services of first-class Job Printers, under the charge of an Experienced Foreman,

They are now Prepared to Execute with Neatness and Despatch Every Variety of

NEWSPAPER, BOOK

—AND—

General Job Printing.

PAMPHLETS,
TOWN REPORTS,
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HANDBILLS,
CATALOGUES,
CIRCULARS,
PROGRAMMES,
BRIEFS, ETC.,

Printed with Care and Accuracy.

We do not undertake to compete with amateur offices, but will do

Fine, Accurate Work,

AT FAIR PRICES.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

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Williams Block, Water St., two Doors South of Kennebec Bridge.

A.P. TAPLEY & CO.
BREAD WINNER
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AMOS P. TAPLEY & CO.
BOSTON MASS.
ESTABLISHED 1837.

Farmers, Laborers, Teamsters,

Can find no better shoe than the

Bread Winner.

It is strong, reliable, honest, and manufactured expressly to give ALL OUT-DOOR WORKERS the Best Service for the Least Money. Made for Men and Boys, from soft, pliable stock; in two styles, seamless Balmoral and Congress; with and without tap sole.

AMOS P. TAPLEY & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

For Sale by W. R. STONE, Augusta.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of MINNIE J. MOONEY, late of Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Aug. 10, 1891. EUGENE W. WHITEHOUSE. 41*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of August, 1891.*

ELIZA G. KENT, widow of CHARLES J. KENT, late of Readfield, in said county, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said county, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of September next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 40*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of August, 1891.*

JOHN B. FOGG, Executor of the last will and testament of AMOS C. HODGKINS, late of Monmouth, in said county, deceased, having presented his final account as Executor of said will for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of September next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 40*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of WILLIAM S. HADLEY, late of Chicago, Illinois, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Aug. 10, 1891. 40* ELLEN L. HADLEY.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of August, 1891.*

On petition for the appointment of EMERY O. BEAN of Readfield, as Administrator on the estate of EBENEZER BESSEE, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of September next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 40*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 1891.*

E. W. WHITEHOUSE, Administrator on the estate of JANET WOODWARD, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 39*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 1891.*

MARTHA E. MOODY, Administratrix on the estate of C. F. MOODY, late of Windsor, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 39*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 1891.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of ANNIE E. GAGE, late of Benton, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 39*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 1891.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of APPLETON W. GAHAN, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 39*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of MARY E. CREAN, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

July 27, 1891. JOHN E. CREAN. 39*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with will annexed, on the estate of GEORGE B. WHITTIER, late of Vienna, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

July 27, 1891. 39* HIRAM N. WHITTIER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with will annexed, on the estate of LOIS B. SPEAR, late of Litchfield, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

July 27, 1891. SAMUEL SMITH. 39*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 1891.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of TABOR LYON, late of Manchester, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 39*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 1891.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of LUCINDA SAVAGE, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 39*

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK.

*ORGANIZED IN 1848.*

Assets, Nov. 1, 1890, $5,484,020.55.

Surplus, $350,000.

TRUSTEES—Wm. S. Badger, Thomas Lambard, Artemas Libbey, Samuel Titcomb, J. H. Manley.

Deposits received and placed on interest the first day of every month.

Interest paid or credited in account on the first Wednesday of February and August.

Deposits are exempt by law from all taxes, and accounts are strictly confidential.

Especial privileges afforded to Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, married women and minors. 49tf WM. R. SMITH, Treasurer.

"Better Than Ever Before."

GORHAM NORMAL SCHOOL.

Next term begins Sept. 1, 1891. Tuition and text books free. Good board very reasonable. Unsurpassed chance for a good professional education. For catalogue, etc., address

1y35 W. J. CORTHELL, Gorham, Me.

WANTED—For the United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 35 years. Good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance. Applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Apply at 45 Exchange street, Portland, Me. 26435

THE MAINE FARMER,

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY*

BADGER & MANLEY,

OFFICE: WILLIAMS BLOCK, WATER STREET,

Within two doors of the Bridge.

*TERMS:*

$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

FREE OF POSTAGE.

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*TERMS OF ADVERTISING:*

For one inch space, $2.50 for three insertions, and seventy-two cents for each subsequent insertion. Special Notices, $1.50 per inch for each insertion. All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

*TRAVELING AGENTS:*

C. S. AYER, J. W. KELLOGG.

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Maine Fa

Fairs to Occur.

Androscoggin County—Livermore Fa
26th and 27th.
Androscoggin Valley—Canton, Sept.
24th.
Aroostook County Agricultural Soci
ton, Sept. 30th.
Buxton and Hollis—At Buxton, Sept.
Cumberland County—At Gorham, Sept
Central Washington—At Machias, Se
17th.
Durham Agricultural and Horticultu
At Durham, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st.
East Eddington—Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st
Eastern Maine—At Bangor, Sept. 1st, 2d
East Somerset—At Hartland, Sept. 14t
16th.
East Pittston Society—At East Pittston
16th and 17th.
Franklin—at Farmington, Sep. 29th, Oc
Gray Park Association—At Gray, Se
and 3d.
Kennebec—At Readfield, Sept. 22d, 23d a
Lincoln County—At Damariscotta, Sept.
North Washington—At Princeton, Sep
and 24th.
North Oxford—At Andover, Sept. 30th a
North Knox—At Appleton, Sept. 29th, 30
1st.
North Franklin—At Phillips, Sept. 22-24
North Kennebec Agricultural and Ho
Society—At Waterville, Aug. 25th and 2
North Aroostook—At Presque Isle, Sept.
and 17th.
Northern Cumberland—At Harrison, Oc
and 8th.
Orrington—Sept. 22-24.
Oxford County—At South Paris and Norw
15-17.
Ossipee Valley—At Cornish, Sept. 1st, 2d a
Piscataquis Central—On the Society's
Sept. 22d, 23d and 24th.
Ramshackle Park—At West Newfield, Sept
Sagadahoc—At Topsham, Oct. 13th, 14th an
Scarboro and Cape Elizabeth—At Scarbo
29th, 30th and Oct. 1st.
State Agricultural Society—At Lewiston, S
8th, 9th, 10th and 11th.
South Kennebec—At South Windsor, on the S
grounds, Sept. 29th and 30th, and Oct. 1st.
Somerset Central—Sept. 15th, 16th and 17th.
Scarboro and Cape Elizabeth Farmers' Ass
—At Pleasant Hill, Scarboro, Sept. 29th, 3
Oct. 1st.
West Oxford—At Fryeburg, Sept. 29th, 30
Oct. 1st.
West Washington—At Cherryfield, Sept. 23
West Penobscot—At Exeter, Sept. 29th, 30
Oct. 1st.
West Piscataquis—At Monson, Sept. 30th a
1st.
Waldo County—At Belfast Park, Sept. 29th an
Waldo and Penobscot—At Monroe, Sept. 22
and 24th.
York County—At Saco, Aug. 25th, 26th and 27
York County Horse Breeders' Association
meeting at Saco, Sept. 23d, 24th and 25th.

Butter is in brisk demand, with adv
ing prices.

The Ellington Creamery, Connecti
ships cream in large quantities and in g
condition to Savannah, Georgia.

Over three thousand interested Canad
people have visited their agricultural c
lege at Guelph the present summer, on
cursions. Hadn't Maine better wake up

The supply of early fruits, apples a
pears, in Boston and New York marke
is very plentiful, and the quality is ve
fine. Prices are low, and for a time th
supply amounted almost to a glut, fi
summer Pippins and Astrachans being sol
for seventy-five cents a barrel.

The potato crop throughout the State i
now fully matured, with the exception o
Aroostook county, where it wants ten days
more. The crop is one of the best in yield
and in quality. It remains now to be seen
whether the rot will step in and destroy it,
as was the case last year.

The Turner Center Creamery at its Lewiston branch is doing a large business in the sale of cream the present summer. In the month of June its sales of cream amounted to $2,824.40. Since that time its business has increased to still larger proportions. At the present time it cannot nearly supply the orders received.

Dr. W. O. Atwater has withdrawn from the position of Director of the Office of Experiment Stations of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, and Mr. A. W. Harris, formerly assistant director, succeeds him in the office. Dr. Atwater retains connection with the office as a special agent in relation to European investigations in agriculture, and as a scientific adviser.

The State of Missouri has very suddenly arisen into a great fruit State. It is but a few years that orchards there have received attention, yet the Secretary of the State Horticultural Society reports 5000 fruit farms in that State, employing 25,000 persons, and estimates the crop at $5,000,000. It excels all other States in fruit growing, excepting New York and Michigan.

The Indiana *Farmer* claims that State to be the greatest wheat growing State in the world, in proportion to area. It states that all admit the present crop to be the largest and the best in quality of any ever harvested. The aggregate for the State is put at fifty-five to sixty million bushels. The average yield per acre is above twenty bushels. One farmer reports 9000 bushels threshed from 300 acres.

*Hoard's Dairyman* advocates the butter-fat test as the measure of the value of milk for whatever purpose used, and is strenuous in the advocacy of the claim. Yet almost in the same breath, it says that the "super-richness" of Jersey milk, when made into cheese, "will take the whole cheese to the rancid and the bad." Justice, thou art a jewel! but it is hard for a down Easter to see how the application can be made in both cases. After all, is it not as well not to know so much, "as to know so much that isn't so?"

All this talk about skimming very rich milk for practical and profitable cheese-making, don't apply at all, in the summer season, when,—as can be seen by report of tests, made at the factories—the milk is averaging below 4 per cent. and therefore should not be skimmed. But there comes a time, every year, when good common cows well fed, give over 4 and up to 4½ and even 5 per cent. milk. Then is the time to apply the doctrine, and save your money, and make good cheese, too.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

That may be so as regards milk out West but here in New England we make better milk than that. We were looking over the figures of a New England factory a few days ago and found 4.50, 4.80, 5 and 5.50 per cent. of fat common figures for June and July milk. It will not answer to allow Wisconsin to analyze New England milk or to make *all* our dairy literature for us.

The prospectus of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College for 1891 says: "In teaching the more technical farm operations, it is recognized that while each student who comes from a farm has presumably some skill in farm methods, it is only in certain directions. No man in this country professes to be skilled in all lines of farm practice, much less the young student, whose opportunities have usually been confined to one farm. It is the aim, therefore, to teach as far as possible such things as the student has had no opportunity to observe, giving more attention to methods than to practice, although always emphasizing the latter as far as practicable. With reference to the various operations of the farm and experiment station, it is the aim to put the student in the attitude of a superintendent. He is required to observe and make written reports upon the equipment of the farms, the crops and stock raised, and upon the work in progress, ample opportunity being given for a discussion of the reasons for existing practices. In a word, it is the aim to make of the boy a man of affairs in farm matters, by teaching him the reasons for various farm practices, and to give him confidence in himself, by teaching him to do things which he had not previously learned to do. The student's time is employed in increasing his knowledge or skill, either of mind or hand."

### The Guernsey Dairy.

The above is the name given to a new butter factory located at Contoocook, N. H., which we had the privilege of visiting a short time since. It is established as an annex to, or a branch of Deerfoot Farm, Southboro, Mass., and is intended as an aid in supplying that business with choice cream and butter, the limit of the home farm failing to meet the demand which has grown up with their business, for these fine products. The advantage of the locality selected for this branch business was found in the large number of herds of Guernsey cows kept in the vicinity. This is one of the latest creameries built in New England, and thus having the example and the experience of others it ought to be one of the best in its arrangements and its fixtures. It was designed by, and constructed and furnished under plans made by Professor James Cheesman, now Dairy Instructor at the Dairy School just opened at Orono. Economy of cost, ease of handling the material, and convenience in the arrangement of the different apartments, are the three features kept in view throughout. It is difficult to see how they could be better planned.

It is a separator factory, that is, the whole milk is delivered to the factory, and the cream is removed from it by the centrifugal process. The building is 56 by 32